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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 450

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23 August 1983

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 450

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON KAMPUCHEA, AFGHANISTAN

OW280158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, July 27 (XINHUA)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said here tonight that the peoples of Afghanistan and Kampuchea should be allowed to exercise their right to determine their own destiny.

He was speaking at a dinner he hosted in honor of visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Yaqub Khan said, during the past few years powerful countries have flagrantly resorted to force to violate the sovereignty and independence of small non-aligned nations in our region. Pakistan and China have firmly opposed such intervention in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. They together with the overwhelming majority of world opinion, have demanded the restoration of the independence and non-aligned status of these countries through the withdrawal of foreign forces.

He said, the strong stand of the international community on Afghanistan is reflected in the resolutions that lay down the principles for a settlement. These are the complete withdrawal of foreign forces, respect for the independence and non-aligned status of Afghanistan, the right of the Afghan people to choose their government and socio-economic system and the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor.

Pakistan, he said, greatly values the resolute and principled stand of China on the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea which is based on justice.

He said Pakistan and China over the years have helped each other and developed wide-ranging cooperation in many fields. Their friendship is not directed against any other country. They have supported each other to improve relations with other neighbors and are confident that neither would allow a third country to cause a slightest harm to their friendship.

The Pakistan foreign minister said that Chinese foreign minister's current visit has further strengthened the friendship between the two countries.

CSO: 4000/223

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

UN CONDEMNS ISRAELI ACTIONS AT HEBRON UNIVERSITY

OW291005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] United Nations, July 28 (XINHUA)--Israel's new crime of killing students at Hebron University was strongly condemned at the U.N. Security Council meeting today.

In a message to president of the council Ling Qing today, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat called on the council to condemn such racist practices. All the aggressive acts of Israel must be put to an end and the Palestine people enabled to form an independent state in their homeland, he stressed.

PLO representative Zuhdi L. at-Tarzi said his organization expected from the council a clear-cut demand for the Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories.

He accused the United States of supporting Israel. The U.S. aid to Israel is estimated at 1.7 billion U.S. dollars annually, representing half of Israel's defense budget.

'Abdallah Salah, representative of Jordan pointed out the annexation of Arab territories was a central aim of the Israeli Government. The so-called theory of Israeli security was based on expansionism and imperialism.

The council also heard statements by the representatives of India, Senegal, Pakistan and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The council is scheduled to discuss the situation in the occupied Arab territories tomorrow.

A draft resolution was circulated this evening among the members of the council. The draft condemns the killing and wounding of students by the Israeli troops at the Islamic college of the Arab city of al-Khalil on July 26, 1983, and calls upon all states not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories.

CSO: 4000/2230

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PALESTINIANS DEMONSTRATE ON ISRAELI HEBRON ATTACK

OW280241 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, July 27 (XINHUA)--Palestinians in the West Bank today held demonstrations in protest against the attack on Arab students by Israeli terrorists in the occupied town of Hebron.

Masked gunmen Tuesday attacked Arab students at the Arab university in Hebron, killing three students and wounding 33, according to press reports.

A teenage girl was reportedly shot dead by Israeli troops today during a protest demonstration against the Israeli atrocities.

Four youths were wounded when students of Bir Zeit University clashed with Israeli troops. Meanwhile, many shops were closed.

In Jerusalem, Palestinians threw stones at Israeli policemen and a number of them were wounded when the troops opened fire.

Martial law still continued in the major towns on West Bank and Israeli troops have been on high alert.

Spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar issued a statement today, condemning the slaughtering of the Palestinians and calling on the Palestinians to unite and go on with their armed struggles.

CSO: 4000/223

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

EGYPT'S 'ALI CABLES SHULTZ ON HEBRON VIOLENCE

OW272016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, July 27 (XINHUA)--Egypt today strongly denounced the terrorist attack on the students of the Arab university in the occupied West Bank town of Al-Khalil (Hebron).

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a statement that Egypt believed that Israel was mainly responsible for the safety and security of the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Egypt demanded that immediate measures be taken to ensure that such acts would not be repeated and to apprehend and put on trial the perpetrators of that attack, the spokesman said.

The Israeli practices in the West Bank and Gaza Strip only tended to increase tension in the area and created an atmosphere which would increase violence and conflict and place more obstacles in the way of prospects of overall and equitable peace in the area, he added.

Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today asked the responsible official at the Foreign Ministry to summon Israeli charge d'affaires in Cairo and convey to him Egypt's condemnation of the terrorist attack.

Meanwhile, in an urgent message from Kamal Hasan 'Ali to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Egypt expressed its concern and anxiety over the development of events in Hebron.

In the message Egypt asked the United States to shoulder its responsibilities and to take prompt measures to counter that act.

CSO: 4000/223

## NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

### XINHUA ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

OW221223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 22 Jul 83

["Commentary: Israeli Partial Troop-Withdrawal--A Step to Perpetuate Occupation"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, July 21 (XINHUA correspondent)--The decision by the Israeli cabinet yesterday to redeploy its 25,000 troops in Lebanon bears the semblance of a withdrawal, but actually by evacuating to the al-'Awwali River from the battle-ridden Aley and Shouf mountains the Israelis are attempting to prolong their occupation of southern Lebanon.

The decision just shows the hollowness of the Israeli commitment to the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord. A review of history shows that the Begin regime is trying to revive the old expansionist dream of building a greater Israeli state. On February 3, 1919, the world Zionist organization presented a memorandum to the peace conference at Versailles. The document defined the boundaries of a proposed Jewish state as embracing the area near Saida along the Mediterranean to the north, extending eastward along the mountain ranges of Lebanon and further down south to Jebel Esh Sheikh on the Lebanese border. The current Israeli plan for redeployment just coincides with the designs drawn by the old Zionists over 60 years ago.

Because of its rich fertile soil and irrigation potential, southern Lebanon has long become the land coveted by the Israelis. Since 1941, certain Jewish businesses have failed to secure privileges to Lebanon's water resources despite their variegated tactics and excuses. Now Israel not only controls Lebanon's southern rivers, but also Jebel Esh Sheikh, the mountain from where all these rivers originate.

In carrying out its designs, the Israeli government has resorted to a handy pretext--security consideration. However, even Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens admitted that the redeployment would not mean fewer "terrorist attacks." From this it can be safely inferred that the so-called "security consideration" is not the factor motivating the partial troop withdrawal of the Israelis.

The Israeli policy towards southern Lebanon can be summed up like this: annex when possible, prolong occupation when conditions for annexation are not ripe. Therefore, its partial troop withdrawal with an aim to perpetuate its occupation of southern Lebanon, is not a positive step towards the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from the war-torn country.

Of this, the people of Lebanon know too well. Referring to the Begin cabinet's decision on redeployment, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who is visiting the United States, declared that Israel's decision is "a de facto partition" of Lebanon and must be firmly rejected.

"Lebanon would not split, because the Lebanese people do not want split," he was quoted as saying.

CSO: 4000/223



NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKA'S PREMADASA ON LAW, ORDER SITUATION

OW301150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Colombo, July 30 (XINHUA)--Sri Lanka Prime Minister R. Premadasa pledged last night that the government would maintain law and order and discipline at all costs but would never sacrifice or do any injustice to anyone.

In an address to the nation on radio and television, Premadasa said that the government with all its power had the strength within it to protect the people.

He warned the people not to believe the rumors circulated in the country by those anti-government elements to create panic among the people. He appealed to the people not to be misled by those who act with "ulterior political motives."

Referring to those who advocated separatism, he emphasized that according to the legislation which would be presented in parliament shortly, no one would be able to speak of separatism nor would anyone be permitted to clamour for such a course. He said: "The government has pledged itself to ensure the unity of the nation and no one need to have any doubts on this. A division of the country would not be allowed under any circumstances."

Sri Lanka is suffering from an ethnic violence between the two communities of the Sinhalese and the Tamils. Many people have been killed or injured in clashes since last Sunday.

CSO: 4000/223

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKA BANS THREE POLITICAL PARTIES

OW311720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Colombo, July 31 (XINHUA)--Armed troops patrolled streets here today after the government banned three political parties yesterday.

The dawn-to-dusk curfew will possibly be extended till tomorrow.

The political parties banned by President Junius Jayewardene under the provisions of the emergency laws are the People's Liberation Front, the Nava [as received] Lanka Sama Samaja Party and the Communist Party of Sri Lanka.

The Minister of State Anandatissa de Alwis in a radio and TV address to the nation yesterday said: "The present situation in the country is not merely a Sinhala-Tamil riot. It is a deeper conspiracy, part of a major plot to overthrow the government."

He said the chief planners of the plot were "foreign elements" and certain political parties were involved. He did not mention what foreign countries were involved.

In Sri Lanka about 70 percent of the 15 million population are Sinhalese and about 20 percent are Tamils.

CSO: 4000/223

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SOUTH ASIAN FOREIGN SECRETARIES' MEETING CLOSES

OW292324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] New Delhi, July 29 (XINHUA)--Foreign secretaries of the seven South Asian countries concluded their two-day discussions here this afternoon on regional cooperation to lay the ground for a conference of foreign ministers at the beginning of next month.

They finalised a report, a draft declaration, a draft integrated program of action and other basic documents for South Asian regional cooperation. These documents will be submitted to the foreign ministers for deliberation and adoption.

It was agreed that bilateral and contentious issues would not be put forth at the discussion.

In their speeches at the two-day meeting, the foreign secretaries hailed the South Asian regional cooperation as a concrete reality and a demonstration of the will to forge unity in diversity.

The meeting also discussed the question of financial participation in the programs of the South Asian regional cooperation. India, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Pakistan have announced their contribution for the purpose.

The proposals of financial assistance by EEC and other international organizations were also discussed at the meeting.

CSO: 4000/223

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIA CONCERNED OVER VIOLENCE IN SRI LANKA

OW281302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] New Delhi, July 28 (XINHUA)--The Indian Government has expressed its concern over the violence in Sri Lanka but pledged not to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, it was learnt here today.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reportedly told Parliament members that her government had conveyed the concern through diplomatic channel to the Sri Lanka Government over the violence and harassment of Tamils and Indian nationals in northern Sri Lanka and hoped that calm would be restored in the country soon.

Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao affirmed in the Parliament yesterday that "developments affecting the Tamil population in Sri Lanka give rise to feelings on the Indian side and can create situations of strain."

In a statement, he observed, "it is naturally a matter of anxiety for all of us that Indian nationals and property have been affected by the cycle of violence in Sri Lanka."

The foreign minister said that he hoped to discuss the problem with the foreign minister of Sri Lanka, when the latter visits New Delhi on July 30 to attend the South Asian regional cooperation meeting.

It was reported that earlier this month violence erupted in northern Sri Lanka between the two nationalities of Sinhalese and Tamils. The Sri Lanka Government has promulgated emergency regulations in the northern province of Jaffna and declared a curfew in the districts of Colombo, Jaffna, Gampaha and Kalutara beginning July 26.

On July 20 Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed summoned acting Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka R.M. Abhyankar to office to express Sri Lanka's displeasure over India's interference in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. Hameed said that India's concern was all the more surprising as no Indians were affected by the measures taken against the violence.

CSO: 4000/223

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKA PRIME MINISTER ON ENDING DISTURBANCES

OW281401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Colombo, July 28 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister R. Premadasa of Sri Lanka appealed to the people of the country last night "to join hands in working to lift the country from the situation into which it has fallen."

Presiding over a co-ordinating committee meeting of officials, the prime minister urged everybody to act quickly to restore normalcy.

Widespread communal riots have been going on for some time in some places of the country in which killing, burning, looting took place.

R. Premadasa said the acts now being committed only helped those who advocated separatism.

Over 20,000 persons, rendered homeless in the Colombo District following the present communal disturbances, have been sent to eight refugee camps and the government is providing them with welfare facilities.

The social services department has allocated rupees 200,000 to meet the welfare costs of the refugees.

Cabinet spokesman and minister of state, Anandatissa de Alwis said, "The situation in Trincomalee is ugly" and there were no details available about the situation there. Violence had spread to Kandy and Gampola, he added. There were no further details on Jaffna, the minister said.

The government is of the opinion that there had been a pattern of organisation and looting in the incidents that took place.

The curfew which commenced at 5:00 p.m. yesterday has been brought forward to 2:00 p.m. and will operate till 5:00 a.m. the following day. It will remain in force at least until the coming Sunday.

CSO: 4000/223

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

KLIBI SCORES REAGAN'S REMARKS ON MIDEAST

OW301123 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, July 29 (XINHUA)--Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, said today that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent remarks on Israel's troop redeployment in Lebanon are "regretful and dangerous."

Reagan's talks indicated that the U.S. Government has approved Israel's position, he said.

Israel decided last week to redeploy its occupation troops to an area from the al-'Awwali River to the Israeli border to tighten its control of south Lebanon. The redeployment decision was denounced by Lebanon as an attempt to partition the country.

Klibi said Reagan's words mean that he has rejected his own Middle East peace plan and the proposals put forward by the U.S. Government to solve the Middle East crisis.

He charged that every time when Israel protected against the U.S. position which was slightly different from the Israel's idea, the United States quickly revised its position and sided with the Israelis.

CSO: 4000/223

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

EGYPT DEMANDS ISRAELI PULLOUT--Cairo, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--Egypt does not approve of any partial Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon unless it forms part of complete withdrawal from the whole country, said an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman today. He told the Middle East News Agency that a mere partial withdrawal would be an affirmation of occupation and partition, which Egypt cannot approve. "A partial withdrawal would aggravate the risks of division and tension and would not help establish stability in the area," he added. [Text] [OW300120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 30 Jul 83]

CSO: 4000/223

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ADMINISTRATIVE STREAMLINING, CADRE TRAINING DISCUSSED

Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese 3 Jun 83 p 1

/Report: "Streamlining and Cadre Rotational Training Should Be Carried Out Simultaneously"

/Text/ There are 21 million cadres in our country today, of whom those with a junior middle school or lower cultural level number more than 8.2 million; excluding those 50 years of age and over, they still number 5 to 6 million. These comrades are young and able and work very hard. But their cultural level is low and they lack sufficient professional knowledge. While some comrades know some theories of social science, they hardly understand them; when they analyze problems they try their best to conform to dialectics, but here again they often tend to lead themselves astray. They can also organize, guide production and management, but they hardly understand any modern natural science and advanced managerial knowledge. If this contingent of not a small number of comrades is allowed to carry on they will scarcely achieve outstanding results at their work, they themselves will too become troubled; this is not desirable from any point of view.

Administrative streamlining and cadre rotational training are closely related to each other; they should be carried out simultaneously. Such administrative streamlining is meant precisely to facilitate cadre rotational training. Some localities and units have halted their administrative reform at reducing the number of members in their respective leading groups and failed to make active arrangements for carrying out work on normal cadre training work; this indicated their grasping of only one aspect and falling short of the CPC's administrative reform requirements. We must fully comprehend the fact that our study this time is a big matter for the 20 million party cadres; it is not a minor training but aims at promoting normal study according to the requirements of making them more knowledgeable and more professional. It does not just aim at wiping out illiteracy or promoting simple study of culture but intends to elevate their cultural, scientific and theoretical levels in varying degrees and extents. After due efforts many pacesetters are bound to emerge at the various central and local levels and many talented young cadres are bound to emerge, ready to perform great deeds.

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CSO: 4005/1001



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SICHUAN, ANHUI PROMOTE STUDY OF DENG'S SELECTED WORKS

#### Sichuan Report

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 83 p 1

/Report: "Keeping in Line with Local Reality, Members of Central Study Group of CPC Neijiang Regional Committee Conscientiously Study 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping in Order to Push Forward Administrative Reform'"

/Text/ According to today's report by the SICHUAN RIBAO, members of the central study group of the CPC Neijiang regional committee, keeping in line with the ideological reality of their current administrative reform, are conscientiously studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and are determined to wipe out their ideological obstacles and promote their administrative streamlining work.

The principal works they are studying are: "Reforms in Party and State Leadership Systems," "The Old Cadres' Task of Primary Importances Is to Select Middle-aged and Young Cadres," and "Administrative Streamlining Is a Revolution." Through study everybody thinks that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's succinct discourses have pointed out the importance, necessity and urgency of administrative streamlining as a revolution under our new historical conditions and explicated a series of important principles and concrete measures such as those concerning the overcoming of bureaucratism, the solution of excessive concentration of power, the elimination of the patriarchal system, the repeal of lifetime tenure for the offices of the leading cadres, and the training and selection of middle-aged and young cadres. The study of these important discourses of Comrade Deng Xiaoping is of great importance to the elevation of our perception of the structural reforms and administrative reforms and to the promotion of the current administrative reforms on the Neijiang area. Comrades say that Comrade Xiaoping's important discourses such as those concerning the selection and training of middle-aged and young cadres as "a strategic question, a question that determines our destiny" are extremely enlightening to them and profoundly educative. In the past, our perception of this question was too shallow; now it is really a case of our "suddenly seeing the light!" They indicate: we must grasp closely and grasp well our current work in administrative reform and the selection and evaluation of middle-aged and young cadres. We must wipe out such ideological obstacles such as arranging generation status according to seniority, thinking that middle-aged and young cadres cannot command respect, nor shoulder heavy responsibilities, or that middle-aged and young intellectuals are fraught with

defects, etc., and proceed to elevate both virtuous and talented, able and strong middle-aged and young cadres to the leading posts. They all indicate that they are going to follow in their practice Comrade Deng Xiaoping's directive on "The Old Cadres' Task of Primary Importance Is to Select Middle-aged and Young Cadres," actively do a good job in searching for, selecting, and evaluating middle-aged and young cadres and in passing their skills on to them, helping them, and looking after them so as to put the both virtuous and talented middle-aged and young cadres in their saddles and escort them part of the way ahead.

Through studying the discourses in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" on administrative reform, members of the central study group of the Neijiang regional party committee have strengthened their confidence, collected their spirit, and exerted their zeal. They all indicate that they are going to play the role of a model and vanguard in administrative reform and obey the party's arrangements for all matters.

#### Anhui Report

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 83 p 1

/Report: "Keeping in Line with Reality, Anhui Provincial Party Committee Studies 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping,' Adheres to Seeking Truth from Facts and Develops a Fine Situation"/

/Text/ According to report by ANHUI RIBAO: most recently the standing committee of the Anhui provincial party committee has concentratedly studied the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and, in keeping with the province's reality in its work, developed enthusiastic discussions.

Members of the standing committee hold that the core of Mao Zedong's philosophical thought is seeking truth from facts; this idea runs throughout the entire "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Under new historical conditions and in the course of the collective struggle by the party and the people, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has applied and developed Mao Zedong Thought and put forward the correct path for building a socialism with Chinese characteristics. Keeping in view the course through which Anhui's agriculture carried out the full production responsibility system, they deeply feel that Comrade Deng Xiaoping had estimated the situation accurately and in a farreaching way, because he long ago clearly supported the practice of fixing output quotas based on individual households in Feixi and the production responsibility system in Fengyang. But, in accepting Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea, Anhui's practices have by no means been entirely smooth. Although these questions are now solved basically, certain questions in the ideological recesses still remain to be solved. From now on, we must continue to overcome "Leftist" ideas, unswervingly carry out the series of countryside basic policies determined by the party since the Third Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, stabilize and perfect various forms of the family joint contract work responsibility system, and protect and further give scope to the peasants' enthusiasm in production. They all hold that the development of Anhui's political and economic situation has been fine; there are many beneficial conditions for realizing the magnificent strategic goal posed by the 12th Party Congress. But scientific education remains to be a weak

link, and efforts must be made to catch up as soon as possible. It is necessary to mobilize the forces of all walks and reinforce our intellectual investment.

They all hold that leading groups at all levels must conscientiously study the "Selected Works," and rectify our ideological line. We must through study and in keeping with reality in our work elevate our theoretical level in respect to Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought in order to see whether we ourselves adhere to seeking truth from facts in handling our problems. While seeking to change the objective world, we must at the same time strive to change our subjective world. Our leading groups must be in a fine spiritual state, have a sense of dedication, have ambition and determination, have drive and have zeal, and pay attention to investigation and study and master various kinds of information. Today, the main task of our whole party is to push forward the construction of our modernization with economic construction as their core. In order to do a good job in economic construction, we must have a scientific basis; under the condition when science and technology are making rapid strides, in particular, each department must have its own information. The cycle of obsolescence of our knowledge today is becoming shorter and shorter; if we do not understand pertinent information and fail to catch up quick in this regard, we are bound to fall behind. On the basis of investigation and study, we must also pay attention to practice, grasp models, sum up our experiences, and spread them. We must pay attention to proceeding from reality, adopting other people's strong points and discard their weak points, and give scope to our assets. Anhui's natural resources are very rich; there is great scope to make comprehensive use of them. There are many projects in the diversification of our agriculture; we must do all in our power to open up new avenues of production and render even better service to the construction of our four modernizations and the improvement of our people's life.

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CSO: 4005/1001

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PROVIDING JOBS FOR WORK FORCE DISCUSSED

Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Yu Haixia: "How Do People Find Jobs in China?"]

[Text]

Foreign tourists almost always ask the question: How does China provide jobs for its huge work force?

What the Hujialou Subdistrict Committee in Beijing has done may illustrate China's approach to the problem.

The subdistrict, under jurisdiction of the Chaoyang District in eastern Beijing, consists of 24 neighbourhood committees and has a population of 56,671 — a small community in Chinese eyes.

After the "cultural revolution" in 1976, a large number of school graduates who had settled in the countryside returned to the cities. And a great many new graduates into the society every year.

With a large number of youths needing jobs, the subdistrict committee in 1980 set up a labour service company.

"We had 2,332 unemployed youths last year. With the co-operation of labour service companies of enterprises and institutions, 2,197 youths got either permanent or temporary jobs," Ma Xiulan, a section leader of the labour service company, said.

She said the subdistrict had 1,275 graduates in 1981 and 580 last year. This year, Ma estimated, it will have about 500.

Also needing jobs are former juvenile delinquents who have returned from reformatories.

Ma said youths are assigned jobs

through several channels. A great number get temporary jobs with their parents' enterprises or institutions, and after a period of time became regular workers of collectively-owned enterprises attached to their parents' work units.

"Every enterprise or institution with over 500 workers has a labour service company. We co-ordinate their efforts in assigning jobs to youths," Ma said.

#### Exam

Every year State-owned enterprises or institutions ask the subdistrict committee to recruit new workers for them on the basis of an examination — mostly in three subjects: politics, Chinese language and mathematics. The subdistrict labour service company allocates the number of those to be allowed to take the test to neighbourhood committees according to the number of jobless youths in each neighbourhood. If the openings are too few, they let the neighbourhood committees have the chance by turns.

The subdistrict assigned 700 youths to permanent jobs in 1981, 500 in 1982 and 140 this year. Some of them simply replaced their retired parents.

Some youths were enrolled by universities or enlisted in the army.

The subdistrict has four enterprises and one construction team of its own which can absorb a number

of jobless youths each year.

According to Ma, 43 jobless youths have obtained licences and started business on their own.

One jobless youth named Kou Suo, once a juvenile delinquent, has started a shoe repair business and becomes self-supported.

In assigning jobs, Ma said, the committee gives priority to families that financially hard up.

Among last year's remaining 135 unemployed youths, 117 have applied for the college entrance examination, and 14 have been given permanent or temporary jobs, Ma said.

She observed that there are youths who, not satisfied with the job offered, refuse the assignment or quit after working for a period of time. Because of this, the number of unemployed youths fluctuates.

"Some youths are quite choosy. They want comfortable jobs, with good pay and clean working conditions. Sometimes they even forgo the chance of a job in a State-owned enterprise to wait for something better," Ma said.

#### Records

Ma said the neighbourhood committees maintain records so that all jobless youths have equal chances to be employed. "If someone gives up the chance, he or she goes to the bottom of the list," she added.

The 46-year-old leader is

somewhat worried that the need for workers will dwindle as responsibility and contract labour systems are increasingly introduced.

"All enterprises may want fewer workers. This will make it hard for us to provide jobs."

She said it is difficult to find jobs for those over 30 and those who were once juvenile delinquents. She said there are also prejudices against women. "The majority of those coming to recruit workers want young men rather than women," Ma reported.

In order to train the jobless youths for jobs, Ma's section has run a series of four-month courses since 1981. Ma Shuying, who is in charge of pre-employment training, said there are three classes at present: an abacus calculation class, an industrial and commercial accounting class and one for dressmakers.

"There are 240 students now. Each student attends lectures two evenings a week and pays ten yuan to cover the costs of hiring teachers, buying textbooks, sewing machines and other equipment," Ma Shuying said.

She said that last year they sponsored a photography class and it proved popular. "We are planning to start a photo studio and pick the best graduates to run it," she added.

CSO: 4000/214

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### FAMILY PLANNING COMMISSION ISSUES SURVEY RESULTS

Beijing CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL in English No 5, May 83 p 366

[Text]

China's latest fertility sampling survey of one million persons, or every person per thousand, shows an overall declining trend in the nation's birth rate since the 1940s.

The survey, issued by the State Family Planning Commission, found that each married woman gave birth to an average of 5.44 children in the 1940s, 5.87 in the 1950s, 5.68 in the 1960s, and 4.01 in the 1970s. In 1980 the birth rate dropped sharply to 2.24, but rose again in 1981 to 2.63. The upward trend was continuing at the time of the survey.

The survey also shows that 24.76 per cent of the 248 million Chinese women of child-bearing age (15 to 49) are between 15 and 19 years old. This means that an annual average of 12.3 million women will reach the legal marriageable age of 20 during the next 5 years.

Divorced or remarried women make up only 4.49 per cent of all married women of child-bearing age in China, and 170 million of the women of child-bearing age are married. Most of them married before they were 35.

Some 118 million of these married women, or 69 per cent, take some kind of birth control measure, the commission says. About 33 million couples have only one child, and 4 million of them have pledged not to have more.

CSO: 4000/214

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GIFTED STUDENTS' UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT SUCCESSFUL

OW111447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Hefei, July 11 (XINHUA)--Enrolment of talented, underage students to university has proved successful and the practice will be continued this year, according to the University of Science and Technology of China here.

Seventy percent of these students, enrolled in 1978 at an age ranging from 11 to 16, have passed examinations for graduate studies at universities or research institutes in China or abroad, according to a university summary conducted by the university's vice president, Qian Linzhao.

The study indicated that a majority of the students are quick witted and capable of independent study. Due to their hard work, most completed course work one or two years ahead of schedule. Among them, two were awarded Guo Moruo scholarship, named after the late president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Xie Yanbo, enrolled in the university at the age of 11, is now a graduate student under the direction of The Zuoma, director of the Theoretical Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences. Gan Zheng and Wu Yan ranked second and fifth respectively in the 1981 physics examination given by Chinese and American departments responsible for sending Chinese students to study in the United States.

Those not applying for graduate student examination received their diplomas or master degree certificates on July 9, after finishing five-year courses and are now ready to be assigned to work posts.

A teacher in charge of their special classes said that feasibility of assigning jobs to such young people who may lack maturity still needs to be tested. "We are evaluating the data," he added.

The university still has 102 such students and plans to enrol 25 such students in the coming term.

CSO: 4000/214

## EAST REGION

### SHANGHAI, BEIJING IMPROVE RECRUITMENT FOR HIGHER INSTITUTES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 83 p 3

[Article: "Shanghai and Beijing Restructure Method of Student Recruitment for Institutions of Higher Learning; Adopt Varied Modes To Train Qualified Personnel for Rural Areas and Basic Levels"]

[Text] In order to open the way for qualified personnel in rural areas, institutions of higher learning in Shanghai this year trained 1,478 students in order to meet the needs of economic development in the rural areas.

There has been an urgent need for qualified scientific and technical personnel as the economy of the rural areas in the outskirts of Shanghai has expanded since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Seventeen institutions of higher learning, including the Shanghai Science and Technology University, Shanghai Agricultural College and Shanghai Finance and Economics College have recruited children of peasant families to enter their schools with the prerequisite of fulfilling the nation's student recruitment plans, and on the basis of the needs of 10 counties in outlying districts including Jiading, Chuansha, Nanhui and Juxian in order to create reserve forces for furthering the establishment of various types of businesses and agricultural modernization in the rural areas.

Contracts have been signed between the counties and institutions of higher learning concerned for commissions to train students and responsibility has been assumed for the costs of training. During the school term, there is no change in the residence registration of the student and there is also no change in food and oil rations. At graduation, the students take examinations and those that qualify are given graduation certificates as records acknowledging their formal schooling. After these students whose training has been commissioned have graduated, they without exception return to their home counties, the institutions of higher learning that have trained them having selected the best and having recommended them to employing units. They are assigned to appropriate work on the basis of the principle of "using what they have learned and making the most of their strong points."

According to statistics of the Shanghai Municipal Higher Learning Bureau, the students commissioned for training from the various outlying counties specialized in 34 fields including agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, plant



protection, vegetables, horticulture, veterinary medicine, finance and accounting, edible fungi, aquaculture and agricultural economics. These are all fields in which there will be urgent needs for qualified personnel in the course of economic development over the next 10 years.

At the Work Conference on Student Recruitment for Institutions of Higher Learning in Beijing which was just concluded it was determined that there would be further restructuring of student recruitment work for institutions of higher learning in the capital this year on the basis of summarization of experiences from the pilot projects of the 2 previous years. The restructuring will comprise the following major aspects.

- Expanding the proportion of directional student recruitment;
- Trial of a contract system for accepting the qualified personnel commissioned for training in the rural areas and at the basic levels;
- Active expansion of evening colleges and specialized classes for cadres;
- Comprehensive examinations of political integrity and intellectual capacity so that the best can be selected and recruited.

Adopting these methods will be advantageous in tapping the latent capacities of institutions of higher learning. Under conditions in which there have been decreases in the number of students recruited from the Beijing region in various affiliated institutions of higher learning, this will result in an increase in the number of students recruited by institutions of higher learning in the capital.

In order to train qualified personnel in various fields "who can be recruited, can be sent down and who can stay" for the rural areas, the normal colleges under the jurisdiction of Beijing Municipality will continue to recruit candidates for entrance examinations from outlying districts (counties) for 60 percent of their student recruitment plan, with the students returning to their original districts (counties) for assignment to work after graduation. The proportion of directional student recruitment at Beijing Agricultural College has been increased from 50 percent to 70 percent. The rural medical units of Beijing Second Medical College that follow directional recruitment and directional assignment will double the number of students that they recruit as compared to last year.

The method of commissioning training of qualified personnel using the contract system is a new attempt. Beijing Light Industry College has signed an agreement with Daxing County to train 70 scientific personnel in the 3 specialized fields of light chemical industries, light machinery industries and automation of light industry and 30 personnel specialized management and specialized fields for Daxing County this year. A group of schools including Beijing Construction Engineering College, Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute and Beijing Agricultural College have made agreements with a number of units in the Beijing outskirts and outlying areas with the plan of selecting

the best students taking part in the centralized national examinations and recruiting some of them in order to train a large group of specialized personnel for the commissioning units.

In addition, various institutions of higher learning in Beijing are taking a further step this year in tapping latent potential by adopting the methods involving education systems of varied forms, varied levels and varied types and by the scale of student recruitment for day schools, night schools and cadre training.

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CSO: 4005/905

## EAST REGION

### RESTRUCTURING OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 83 p 3

[Article: "Authority Should Be Delegated and Responsibility Should Be Increased. Shanghai Jiaotong University Party Committee Secretary Deng Xuchu Responds to Reporter's Questions About Restructuring of Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] Shanghai Jiaotong University Party Committee Secretary Deng Xuchu [6772 2485 0443] was interviewed by a reporter concerning a number of problems in furthering restructuring at Jiaotong University.

Question: Everyone is quite interested in the restructuring at Shanghai Jiaotong University. Could you discuss what the next steps in restructuring at Jiaotong University are going to be?

Answer: The principal matters that we are stressing are, first, delegation of authority and expanding autonomy at basic levels. At the same time, we'll be running a pilot project on restructuring of wages so that we can link the good and bad aspects of work with wages and increase work efficiency.

As the result of the preliminary restructuring at Shanghai Jiaotong University, the initiative of the teachers and workers has been mobilized, the phenomenon of overstaffing basically no longer exists, everyone is striving to make greater contributions and there has been an increase of one-third in scientific research assignments this year as compared to last year. A comparatively prominent problem at present is that the original organizational system is very inappropriate, so that bringing the initiative of the basic levels into play is restricted. When a basic level unit deals with a matter, an official document must be approved from level to level, traveling slowly so that up to a month may be expended. Thus, situations still exist in which there is responsibility without authority and authority without responsibility. The teachers struggle against time in their work. Sometimes, in order to get something done a little faster, they have no choice but to take a roundabout route, with the result that they run into criticism. If things go like this, the initiative and creativity of the great body of teachers will be dissipated and the fruits of the previous period of restructuring might be lost. The only way to solve this problem is to increase the autonomy of the basic levels (and principally of the departments). School organs must serve the basic levels. Some organs should become service departments so that the teachers

will become the masters of the school. We have made a preliminary decision to implement a department chairman responsibility system. The department chairmen are appointed by the school, and the department chairmen will put forward a list of "cabinet members" for approval by the school division. The department chairman has comparatively great autonomy in such areas as personnel, teaching, scientific research and financial affairs and is also responsible to the school. At present, we are in the process of working out methods. When authority is delegated, there is a very big "cage," so that planning must be done well. We plan to have it settled formally in May.

Question: If this is done, will there be any changes in the functions and characteristics of the original organs?

Answer: After we have adopted these measures, there will be a few changes in the functions and characteristics of the school organs. Some of them will retain their management functions and their responsibilities for leadership, planning, inspection, supervision and structural coordination, while there will be decreases in the number of personnel. Other departments will become service organs, such as, for example, the general affairs, construction, electrochemical, publishing and equipment departments. These departments are now actively studying and formulating detailed work rules and regulations and methods. Most recently, a comprehensive service company was established in which the method of "one continuous line" of service has been adopted, with service work being contracted for the various conferences that the school holds. The results have been very good.

Question: Must the school also have greater autonomy in order to increase the autonomy of the basic levels?

Answer: In order to guarantee implementation of the aforementioned plans for restructuring, the Ministry of Education and other concerned departments should create the required conditions for the schools. The most important of these is to give the schools greater autonomy in the areas of personnel, finance and school management. For this purpose, we put concretely forward a 12-point request. Of course, some of these requests must be made more concrete and some of them must be decided by the Ministry of Education. We are making requests to the departments concerned and other concerned departments to study and resolve problems involving several departments.

We do not merely want authority without accepting responsibility. We proposed that the school, while exercising increased authority, must assume the following responsibilities to the state. (1) To guarantee that the quality of teaching at Jiaotong University will be at a comparatively high level. This is something that the Ministry of Education can check through various channels. (2) To guarantee that the scientific research assignments assigned by the state are completed in accordance with the provisions of the contract. If this is not done, we must assume economic responsibility. (3) To secure marked increases in management efficiency and economic effectiveness. If we fall far short of meeting these requirements or if we violate policy, the leaders of the school will willingly accept disciplinary action.

Question: I recall that in December 1979 you and three other university presidents in Shanghai called for giving schools of higher education some autonomy. Was that perhaps not a bit too soon to bring up this question?

Answer: It was not too soon at all. If schools of higher education had been given autonomy at that time, it might have stimulated our restructuring and would have at the least resulted in our restructuring going much more smoothly. As we look back at conditions over the past 3 years, we have this to say: Restructuring at Jiaotong University is a matter of seeking to expand in a crevice. (Of course, this does not mean availing ourselves of loopholes, and we are not disorganized or undisciplined.) In the previous preliminary restructuring, we did go beyond our original restrictions in certain areas. At present, the restructuring must be further intensified and we will have to have even greater autonomy. Intensification of the restructuring will inevitably involve such areas as the personnel system, the wage system, the labor system and the leadership system. There are inherent relationships among these areas. This is a major matter, and we hope to obtain the support and guidance of the leaders concerned.

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CSO: 4005/905

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### MORE YI PEOPLE IN SICHUAN LEARN YI LANGUAGE

OW101132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Chengdu, July 10 (XINHUA)--Three hundred thousand more people of the Yi nationality in Liangshan, southwestern Sichuan Province, where they inhabit, have learned to read and write in their own language in the last four years mainly through training classes.

Statistics provided by the local government show that in 1982, 53.7 percent of the Yis between 12 and 45 years of age in the Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture of Yi nationality already learned the language.

A campaign to teach the language was started in the prefecture in 1979. Since then more than 6,000 training classes have been set up, teaching materials compiled and 1.8 million copies of folklore and popular literature in Yi language published. The Yi language is also taught in evening schools, over the radio and by lantern slide shows.

Now 80 percent of the local cadres of Yi nationality can take notes in Yi language at meetings and many commune members can read. The bulletin "Liangshan Bao" and the journal "Liangshan Literature and Art," both in Yi language, have increased their circulation. In the rural areas, effective farming techniques on crop cultivation, pest control and stock breeding have begun to be popularized.

Liangshan, which has a population of 1.3 million Yis, not including the Hans, accounts for one-fourth of China's total Yi people which ranks next to Zhuang and Hui, the two largest among the country's over 50 minority nationalities. Yet in pre-liberation days when slavery dominated over Liangshan less than 20,000 people could read the Yi language.

The Yis, as other minority people in the country, are also taught the Han language, the major language spoken and written by people all over China.

CSO: 4000/215

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### SICHUAN COMPILES REGULATIONS ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 83 p 3

[Article by Liu Haiquan [0491 3189 3123]: "Formulation Regulations for Planned Parenthood Is Effective in Controlling Population Growth in Sichuan"]

[Text] After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Sichuan acted fairly rapidly in implementing stability and unity, with gratifying results having been obtained in building a socialist economy and culture. However, how can a large province with a population of 100 million people bring about a thoroughgoing change in its condition of poverty so that it can make the contributions that it should to establishing the four modernizations? To do this, we must effectively control population growth at the same time that we rapidly expand production of materials. For this reason, establishing regulations concerning population to stabilize and effect continuous control of population growth has become one of the major problems that we must now resolve.

Marx pointed out: "Both government legislation and legislation by residents of a city do nothing more than state and record the requirements of economic relationships." When it comes to establishing a legal system for the population problem, formulating and implementing regulations for planned parenthood is of very great practical significance and long-range significance for consolidating the economic basis of socialism and for guaranteeing the sound development of the economy of our province.

The basic economic laws of socialism require that the demands of the people for continual growth in their material and cultural lives be satisfied within maximum limits as the basis of productivity continually expands. It is very clear that production must first be expanded and that at the same time population growth be controlled if the demands of the people for continual increases are to be satisfied within maximum limits. If we allow new material goods to be consumed by a population that is growing without limits, not only will it be difficult to improve the lives of the masses of people but it will also be difficult to effect smooth expanded reproduction in the society.

The objective of controlling population growth is to adapt population growth to economic and social development. A planned socialist economy requires that the national economy grow in a planned and proportionate way. The

proportionate relationship between the population and material goods is one of the basic proportionate relationships of the national economy. If population growth is out of control, the equilibrium between social production and social demand will inevitably be broken. This will lead to throwing the proportionate relationships among the various sectors of the national economy into disorder. Our lessons on this score are very profound. Because of the influence of the incorrect thinking of "leftists" on the population problem in the past, 62 million people were born in the province as a whole from the early 1950's to the early 1980's, a net increase of 43 million people. Such blind population growth put heavy pressure on building the economy of our province. Concentrated manifestations of this are as follows. First, population growth and growth in materials of production were very much out of balance with each other. There are close to 300,000 people who will be reaching the age at which they will be seeking employment each year in the urban areas of our province for the next several years. If we calculate on the average national level of 10,000 yuan for the technical equipment for one worker, we find that the annual average increase in fixed assets over the past several years of enterprises under the ownership of the people and under collective ownership in our province has not amounted to 2 billion yuan. Thus, if all of this were used in increasing the labor force, only 200,000 persons could be absorbed. In order to solve this employment problem, many businesses and enterprises have no choice but to find places for an excessive number of personnel to the point where increase in economic effectiveness and labor productivity are affected. Data on agricultural production indicate that the land under cultivation in the province as a whole fell from an average of 1.8 mu per person in the early phase of the Liberation to about 0.9 mu, a decrease of an average of 0.6 mu per person as compared to the country as a whole. The contradiction of a small area of land under cultivation for a large number of people is very acute. Second, population growth and increases in materials of daily living were badly out of balance with each other. In the more than 30 years since the establishment of the nation, the absolute figures for increase in the volume and value of industrial and agricultural production in Sichuan have been very high. However, because of rapid population growth, the total value of output of industrial and agricultural production per person and the level of income per person have been lower than in many provinces, cities and autonomous districts in the country as a whole. From the early phase of Liberation until 1981, total output of grain for the province as a whole increased 132 percent. However, population increased 73 percent, so that the amount of increase in grain per person was only somewhat over 100 jin. Third, there is a contradiction between population growth and raising the quality of the population. When the population increases too quickly, pressure is inevitably put on finances, making investment limited and tight in such areas as education, science and technology and health. This affects the development of intellect. On the basis of the census data for 1982, there was an average of 60 persons per 10,000 persons having the cultural level of a college education in the country as a whole, while there was an average of 662 persons having the cultural level of a senior middle school education. For Sichuan, these figures were 43 persons and 397 persons. Illiterate and semiliterate persons account for 23.4 percent of the population of the country as a whole and 29.8 percent of Sichuan, 6.4 percent higher than for the country as a whole.



From this it can be seen that implementing planned parenthood is a requirement of the economic laws of socialism and is an important matter in the success or failure of the four modernizations. It is truly extremely wise of the CCP Central Committee to make implementation of planned parenthood a basic national policy. The socialist legal system is a special means for transforming the world and governing nations, and it is inevitable that it will promote coordinated development of the population together with that of the economy and the society in a planned way in accordance with its own mandatory legal standards.

Formulating regulations for planned parenthood is also a requirement for implementing the party's population policy and guaranteeing implementation of the constitution. As Stalin pointed out, "A constitution is basic law and moreover it is only basic law. A constitution does not eliminate the everyday legislative work of legislative bodies in the future but rather requires that there will be this kind of work. The constitution provides this type of organ with the legal basis for future legislative work." That is to say, a constitution sets forth a general legal basis and the realization of the principles of a constitution also depend on the establishment and implementation of departmental laws and regional regulations. The constitution of our nation stipulates: "The state will promote planned parenthood in order to bring population growth into balance with economic and social development." Incorporating planned parenthood into a basic major law is an important development in the history of the socialist legal system in our country. However, the questions of how to carry out planned parenthood, of what concrete rights and duties the citizens have in respect to planned parenthood and of what punishments will be applied if the provisions of the constitution are violated are ones that require the formulation of departmental laws and local regulations on planned parenthood if we are to guarantee that the principles and provisions of the constitution will be realized and that the party's population policy will be thoroughly implemented.

In short, the basic problem in planned parenthood work lies in legislation. Through legislation, it can be made even more explicit to the broad body of cadres and masses that implementing planned parenthood is not an expedient measure but that it is a principle stipulated by the laws of the nation and that it is a legal duty that the citizens must bear to the state. Because the laws of the nation have a relative stability, legislative organs have the right of interpretation and the judicial departments have the right of enforcement, sound growth of planned parenthood work can be effectively assured.

Local regulations on planned parenthood are standards of conduct for effecting regional readjustments of population reproduction. Their major functions and characteristics are as follows. First, they are formulated and implemented in accordance with legal procedures by organs with local authority. Second, they have their actual point of departure in the state of development of the population, the economy and society and of the politics, economy and nationalities of a given region on the basis of party policy and the stipulations of the principles of the constitution, and, in regard to the conduct of the people in respect to the problem of childbearing and other problems closely

related to it, they point out from a legal angle what must be consolidated, protected and developed, what should be limited, prohibited and banned, what should be rewarded and what should be punished. Thus, it makes people understand what is legal and what is illegal. This makes the components of its standards more concrete, more explicit and more practical. Third, once laws and regulations on childbearing have been promulgated, they can be uniformly observed in a given region by all citizens, including various political parties, organizations and military troops stationed in the area. Fourth, since planned parenthood is a major matter affecting the entire society, the components of the standards of the planned parenthood regulations must be related to many departments.

Since our province launched planned parenthood in the 1970's, clear achievements have been obtained in the sphere of controlling population growth. The natural population growth rate fell from 31.21 percent in 1970 to 8.96 percent in 1982. In that 12-year period, 14 million fewer people were born. This will have a far-reaching effect on the economic and cultural development of our province. However, there is still a very great disparity between our work on the one hand and the requirements of the CCP Central Committee and the strategic goal to be realized by the end of the century. Because the population base of the province as a whole is large and its makeup is young, the population born after the Liberation accounts for 66 percent of the total number of people. In the future, there will be 3 million young men and women reaching marriage age each year. Such problems as being bound by all ways of thinking, early marriage, early childbearing and unplanned excess childbearing are still fairly predominant. If serious attention is not paid to these matters, the peak period of childbearing, which has been sustained for over 10 years, will inevitably be shifted to an earlier date. At the same time, various criminal offenses in violation of the law such as violating the terms of planned parenthood and killing girl infants also occur at times. For this reason, we cannot relax our efforts in the least in planned parenthood work throughout the province.

In view of the history and present state of the population problem in our province, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress has taken a very serious attitude toward legislative work relating to planned parenthood, and last year incorporated legislative procedures. The formulation and implementation of planned parenthood regulation is done out of solicitude for society. This is inseparable from the continuous elevation of self-awareness in regard to following rules and obeying the law and from internalization of the party's policy on planned parenthood on the part of the broad group of cadres and masses as the establishment of the legal system progresses and as publicity and education about the legal system becomes more widely disseminated following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. In the future, we must persistently and thoroughly expand education about the legal system so that we can realistically reach a state in which there are laws upon which to rely and so that if there is a law it must be obeyed, if the law is violated an investigation must be made, and the law must be strictly upheld. If we do this, then we can bring the power of the law fully into play, thereby controlling population growth in Sichuan with great effectiveness and stimulating comprehensive development in building the economy and the culture in the province as a whole.

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CSO: 4005/896

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

MINORITY NATIONALITIES PUBLIC LIBRARIES--Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA correspondent Yu Yuanjiang)--Emphasis is being placed on building more public libraries for China's minority people in the Sixth 5-Year Plan to meet their increasing demand for culture. This was disclosed by Du Ke, director of the Ministry of Culture's Bureau of Libraries, at a national forum on minority's libraries which opened here today. The forum, sponsored by the Culture Ministry and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the China Society of Library Science, will run through 12 July. Director Du said that by the end of 1985, China should have at least 1 county-level public library in each of the country's 2,100 counties. At present there are 1,889 libraries above county level. He called for the training of librarians specially for remote and sparsely-populated areas. Today's forum was told that China now has 22,000 librarians working in public libraries and 17 schools of high learning have library science departments. The China Society of Library Science, which was set up in 1979, has more than 3,100 members and 30 subordinate local societies. [Excerpts] [Beijing Xinhua in English 1127 GMT 6 Jul 83 OW]

CSO: 4000/215

## NORTH REGION

### HEBEI RIBAO DISCUSSES IMPROVEMENT OF STUDENT RECRUITMENT TEST

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Hebei Province Improves Its Student Recruitment Tests"]

[Text] The working conference on student recruitment test of colleges and universities in our province concluded on 6 April. The conference studied and discussed matters dealing with this year's college and university student recruitment test in our province.

There are approximately a total of 150,000 senior middle school graduating students and 70,000 youth in society eligible to take the test this year in our province. This year, a total of more than 16,000 students will be enrolled in our province. In order to accelerate cultivating knowledgeable people, colleges and universities where conditions exist will enroll day students or open day classes. Both Hebei University and Hebei Normal University will open an experimental class for self-supported day students without job guarantee, but after graduation, employment will be given in accordance with one's achievement. Acting upon the presupposition of implementing the student recruitment plan and accomplishing the mission of conducting teaching and scientific research by taking into consideration both quality and quantity, all colleges and universities actively training classes under different school systems. Hebei Normal University, Hebei Normal College, Hebei College of Finance and Trade, Hebei Agricultural University, Hebei Agricultural University Handan Branch and Hebei Agricultural University Tangshan Branch are planning to partly open 2-year system professional training classes.

Agricultural, forestry, medical and normal colleges and universities in our province will mostly practice the directional enrollment system. Quota will be allocated to prefectures and municipalities by authorities at the provincial level. Prefectures and municipalities will then allocate quota specifically to counties and municipalities according to actual conditions in order to carry out directional enrollment and directional allocation. In case the enrollment quota limit for admission cannot be fulfilled, the limit can be lowered by one grade to pick qualified ones. Examinees coming from mountainous areas, embankments and counties where cultural foundations are poor may be picked from among those who are in the front at a limit two grades lower. If the quota still cannot be fulfilled at that limit, adjustment can be made by picking examinees from neighboring counties and cities and

others who are willing to work in rural areas. After graduation, these students must return to their own counties to work. Grade levels set for admission may similarly be lowered for examinees from cities and others who voluntarily enter themselves for an examination of colleges and universities of this kind and are willing to work in the countryside. After graduation, students who do not accept job assignments will be deprived of their privilege to enjoy job allocation and will not be employed within 5 years. Moreover, they will be required to compensate for the costs the state spent to train them. Graduates from agricultural and vocational middle schools in rural areas and agricultural technicians who enter themselves for an examination of colleges and universities geared to their own specific training may be excused from foreign language examination, but unified questions for testing agricultural technology will be prepared by authorities at the provincial level, and results of the test will be counted in place of a foreign language and be integrated into the aggregate.

In order to further implement the principle that examination must be carried out in an all-round way morally, intellectually and physically, and that selection must be scrutinized not only by the result of the unified enrollment test, but also their political quality verification and physical examination. Records of their studies in middle schools, their ideological appraisal and physical status must also be taken as reference. Not only must the examinees' aggregate records be taken into consideration, their achievements in relevant courses are also needed. "Students with three good qualities" and outstanding student cadres among senior middle school graduating students who were cited at prefectural and municipality level and above, and those who won the first five places in individual events or were top players of a team which won the first three places in group events in athletic competitions at prefectural and municipality level and above while they were in senior middle schools will be upgraded by one mark segment within the framework of primary selections for the purpose of delivering records. Outstanding student cadres whose marks fall within 10 points below the standard line set for primary selection can be admitted without considering quota restrictions. Heroic models such as model workers, advanced workers and shock workers in the new long march who have more than 3 year's experience in practice will be allowed to enter themselves for an examination up to the age of 28 without considering their marital status. People who are recommended by their own units to enter for an examination in line with their respective specialized professions will be exempt from primary selection, and the admission line will be lowered by 10 to 20 points for them. Provincial normal colleges and universities and some of the key middle schools are trying to adopt the method of combining examination with recommendation.

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CSO: 4005/887

## NORTH REGION

### STUDENT RECRUITMENT PLAN OF HEBEI PROVINCE REVEALED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 83 p 3

[Article: "Person in Charge of Student Recruitment Work in Hebei Province Talks About This Year's Student Recruitment Plan"]

[Text] Three months from now, student recruitment tests will again take place. What are the reforms of student recruitment tests of colleges and universities in this province to be carried out this year? What are the new regulations in our student recruitment plan? The reporter visited the person in charge of the student recruitment office in our province to have these questions clarified.

Q.: Why must reforms be carried out in student recruitment work of colleges and universities?

A.: Since the system of nationwide unified recruitment test was reinstated in 1977, we have achieved great successes in student recruitment work of colleges and universities in our province. Over the past 6 years, we have provided colleges and universities all over the country with nearly 80,000 examinees. The overwhelming majority of students are of fine political quality, and they study hard in school. However, in the enrollment allocation system, imperfections such as recruitment not in line with allocation, lack of communication media between units responsible for training and those responsible for employment, as well as "all one's life is determined by one single test" as practiced in student recruitment tests, and so forth still exist. In order to further adapt to the development and reform in political, economic and other fields in our province, and open a path to let persons of ability go to the countryside, reform must be enthusiastically carried out in student recruitment work of colleges and universities step by step.

Q.: The system of primary selection in student recruitment tests of colleges and universities was implemented last year in our province. Will this system also be carried out this year? Are there new regulations?

A.: We shall continue to carry out the system of primary selection this year in student recruitment tests of colleges and universities (including secondary vocational schools which recruit graduates from senior middle schools) in our province. Students must first be qualified in the primary selection to take part in student recruitment tests of colleges and universities.

The following measures will be adopted in this year's primary selection:

In order to promote students' overall development morally, intellectually and physically at the middle school stage, in the 159 key middle schools throughout the province, primary selections will generally be integrated with students' average records. Average records may account for 10 to 20 percent and records of graduating tests may account for 80 to 90 percent. Later on, the ratio of average records in the aggregate will gradually be increased.

Owing to the fact that the examinees' records vary year after year, in this year's primary selection, students who did reach the admission mark line but were not enrolled last year will not be exempt from tests. They must all take part in the primary selection. For the purpose of making an overall check on students' performance in their studies and keeping under control the number of young examinees in society, only after they have passed the primary selection, can they be qualified to take part in the nationwide unified test.

Taking into consideration the middle schools' teaching schedule and helping students to prepare for enrollment tests of colleges and universities, the time of this year's primary selection is set between 15 May and 1 June.

Q.: In handling student recruitment and admission work last year, there was a regulation stipulating that "records of examinees entering themselves for tests in art and history, science and technology, agricultural and medical schools who are not able to reach a certain requirement of any one course in language or mathematics, or entering for tests of foreign language colleges or departments who fail to reach a certain language requirement, will be lowered by one mark segment in the aggregate for delivering files to the colleges and universities which will admit them." Will this regulation continue to be enforced this year?

A.: In the nationwide unified recruitment test this year, the ratio for counting results of language and mathematics tests has been raised. Both language and mathematics will each count as 120 points for integrating into the aggregate. Therefore, the above-mentioned regulation will not be enforced this year.

Q.: When can students enter themselves for tests this year? When will the student enrollment tests of colleges and universities take place? When should the student's preference form be filled out?

A.: The unified dates for students to enter themselves for participating in primary selections throughout the province are set from 25 through 30 April and those for enrollment tests of colleges and universities are set between 5 and 10 June. After the time set, nobody will be permitted to enter themselves for the tests. The nationwide unified student enrollment tests will take place from 15 to 17 July. The preference form may be filled out after the unified student enrollment tests of colleges and universities but before the announcement of the mark line of the primary selection this year.

Q.: What are the regulations this year regarding examinees who are going to participate in student enrollment tests away from their own residences?



A.: For staff members and workers and their children of mobile units (such as capital construction projects, oil drilling, geological prospecting, and so forth) and of those who come from other provinces, municipalities or auto-prefectures to work in our province collectively on official business on a long-term basis, the unit one works for is responsible for entering their names by coordinating with the student recruitment office of the county (municipality or prefecture) where one works and getting written agreement from the student recruitment office of this province and that of the province, municipality or prefecture where one has his legal residence. After all this is done, they may participate in either the primary selection or the unified test on the spot. Staff members and workers and their children who are officially assigned to work collectively in other provinces, municipalities or auto-prefectures on a long-term basis may also participate in primary selections and unified tests held in other provinces, municipalities or auto-prefectures in accordance with the above-mentioned procedures.

Graduating students of senior middle schools who temporarily study at schools in other provinces, municipalities or auto-prefectures (except Beijing and Tianjin) may participate in primary selections and unified tests of these schools only after written agreements have been obtained from student recruitment offices of the provinces where they have legal residence and the provinces, municipalities or auto-prefectures where the schools they temporarily study at are located.

Graduating students of past years who temporarily study at schools in other places must return to the province where they have legal residences to participate in primary selections and unified tests. Graduating students of senior middle schools of our province who are away from places where they have legal residences may participate in primary selections at their respective schools. After they have succeeded in primary selections, they are required to go to places where they have legal residences to participate in unified tests. Graduating students of past years who temporarily study at schools in other parts of the country must all return to the counties (municipalities) where they have legal residences to participate in primary selections and unified tests.

Q.: Why do some of the colleges and universities in our province intend to recruit more students to study at the 2-year system professional training classes this year?

A.: At present, we are extremely short of teachers in general course middle schools for such courses as foreign languages, physical education, geography, history, biology, music and art. Agricultural middle schools are short of specialized teachers, and industrial, commercial as well as administrative units are short of managerial personnel. Therefore, we are going to carry out such a reform.

Q.: Will the principle of "filing of records at a unified time of those whose first preference is to study at professional colleges and universities of agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, mining, petroleum or geology" still be implemented?



A.: The above-mentioned principle will still be implemented this year. Besides the colleges and universities mentioned above, professional colleges and universities such as military and normal colleges and universities as well as professional schools of oceanography and transportation of the Ministry of Communications will also be included. Records of students which reached the mark line of primary selection will be filed at a unified time with the schools which will admit them. Schools must be consulted for filing of records where first preference is too concentrated.

Q.: How will the student recruitment work of schools for training skilled workers be carried out this year?

A.: After consulting with relevant departments, student recruitment test of schools for training skilled workers will, starting from this year, be organized and carried out separately by the labor department.

Q.: In this year's student recruitment test of colleges and universities, what does the provincial college and university student recruitment office require of and expect from the schools, examinees and their parents?

A.: Although the number of students who entered themselves for a test are somewhat less than that of last year and the number of students who will be admitted by colleges and universities will be increased, yet examinees who can enter colleges and universities are, after all, only in the minority. The majority of examinees will work on other fronts. The office in charge of student recruitment tests of colleges and universities of our province expects that the masses of middle school masters, teachers in charge of classes and teachers teaching in middle schools can keep a close watch on students' ideological trends in time and purposely do a good job in carrying out political-ideological work towards different objects under different conditions. It is expected that all examinees must proceed from the situation as a whole to strive to become "one red heart with two readinesses" in order to adopt a correct attitude towards both the problem of entering schools of a higher grade and that of obtaining employment. The masses of students' parents must correctly approach the problem of their children's entering schools of higher grade, and enthusiastically support their children to serve the needs of the state. Parents of students who failed to be chosen must initia-  
tively free their children from a mental burden, encourage them to cheer up and be resolved to study independently. They must also support them to continuously learn cultural and scientific knowledge through all kinds of channels.

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## NORTH REGION

INNER MONGOLIA NPC DEPUTY SUPPORTS FOUR MODERNIZATIONS OF LEADING BODIES

Huhhot SHIJIAN [PRACTICE] in Chinese No 9, 5 May 83 pp 15-17

[Article by Wang Feng [3769 6912]: "Endorse, Support, Hope"]

[Text] According to the demands of the leadership body to "revolutionize, rejuvenate, more knowledge, more specialized skills," we are to select comrades of ability and political integrity, comrades in the full prime of their lives and full of vigor, comrades who have various skills or knowledge and experience, to serve in the leadership bodies at all levels. At the same time some of our older comrades should retire, and there should be cooperation between young and old and a smooth replacement of the old by the young, so as to suit the demands that are now being made on our party's work in the new era. This is the strategic policy in our party building; it is also the way our party's cause is being carried forward and is to forge ahead into the future and the strategic policy that will bring us growth and prosperity.

The party's highest leadership organization has already implemented this policy and effected the cooperation between young and old and the replacement of the old by the young at the 12th CPC National Congress, creating a combat command post full of increased vigor and vitality and setting an example for the whole party. In the course of our present organizational reform, we are now also confronted with the task of carrying out the replacement of the old by the young and of establishing cooperation between the young and the old.

Our autonomous region is firmly implementing this policy. According to the direction of "revolutionizing, rejuvenating, more knowledge and more special skills," and through a process of democratic recommendations, ample deliberations, careful selections and approval by the central authorities, the new leadership group in the standing committee of the party committee in our autonomous region has now been constituted. In this leadership group there are several tried and tested old comrades, who have done much work in revolution and construction and who have much experience, but some rather young comrades have also joined the standing committee of the party committee in our autonomous region. They are in the prime of their lives, full of vigor and vitality. They are new in the leadership group of the autonomous region, but according to party membership and work experience, they are

actually old comrades who have done several years of revolutionary work since joining the party. The present leadership group of the standing committee of the party committee in our autonomous region is much more capable than before and represents a great step forward in implementing the policy of "revolutionizing, rejuvenating, more knowledge, more special skills." I believe this leadership group will certainly be more competent and will do a better job than the former leadership group. I give wholehearted support to and have full faith in this leadership group.

I have retired together with some other comrades. This was also a need of the revolution. The replacement of the old by the new is a rule of objective development. The question comes up, be it in a leadership group or in the contingent of cadres. A revolutionary will never cease to carry on revolution to his old age and to the end, but shouldering the work of leadership is not something that must be carried on to old age and to the end of one's life. Leading cadres must be able to advance up and to step down, to assume posts and to retire from posts. This advancing and stepping down of certain comrades, the joining of young comrades and the retirement of old comrades are all preconditioned by the requirements of the revolution.

As to the new leadership group and as to us retiring old comrades, we all must now perform an effective job of replacing the old with the young and of cooperation between the young and the old, especially the work of cooperation between the young and the old, and in this respect I wish to set forth certain hopes:

First, we must further strengthen unity and cooperation between the young and the old. The present organizational reform in party and governmental organs and the adjustment in the leading bodies constitute a great historical transformation in our party. In a transformation of this magnitude, the vast majority of our old comrades will place highest value on the revolutionary cause, will of their own accord recommend worthy and capable men and will themselves withdraw to second or third line. The new comrades should respect the old comrades, and a solidarity should prevail between the young and the old. However, we must also realize that much work is still to be done to accomplish cooperation between the young and the old. The relationship between the young and the old must start out from the desire for unity and for the accomplishment of the party's undertakings, must effectively achieve cooperation and through cooperation again strengthen unity. In this respect the top-ranking leadership groups in our autonomous region, first of all the party committee of the autonomous region, must do a good job and set an example for the leadership bodies at all levels throughout our autonomous region.

Second, we must strengthen the mutual learning and mutual assistance between the young and the old. The retiring old comrades and the comrades newly joining the leadership bodies each have their strong points and their weak points, and we must strengthen mutual learning and mutual assisting. In this respect we must gain new experiences. In future we must employ all kinds of different forms in the discussion of certain work problems and the study of important problems, so as to strengthen mutual study and mutual assistance.

Third, the retiring old comrades, including myself, must continue to play the role of revolutionaries in our new posts, whatever these posts may be. We must support the work of the newly constituted leadership of the standing committee of the party committee in our autonomous region and support the work of the young comrades who have joined the leadership bodies. We must support them not only with words, but also with deeds, not only on public occasions and at public meetings, but also at the lowest level. We must in various ways play an effective role in passing on experiences, in assisting and in setting examples, and be good at acting as advisers and assistants. In concrete terms: the old comrades must do a good job at handing over their work, have the newly promoted comrades become quickly familiar with the work conditions and reduce the time for familiarizing themselves with their work. The old comrades must do a good job at transmitting experiences and lessons learned in their work, especially the lessons, so that the new comrades of the leadership group will avoid in their future work all the mistakes that can be avoided. The old comrades must help the new ones understand the conditions and help their investigations and study, also give them ideas which the new comrades may use as reference. The old comrades must do more propaganda and explanatory work with regard to the decisions and resolutions of the party committee of our autonomous region. After their retirement the old comrades will no more be burdened with important work and will possibly be hearing more opinions than the comrades still serving in office. Among the opinions there may be correct ones, but also such that do not conform with prevailing conditions, or even outright wrong ones. In this respect more work of propagating, explaining and rallying the people is required. This would also be a kind of support for the work of the party committee in our autonomous region.

As to the newly promoted comrades, I hope they will be certain to esteem the great trust placed in them by the party and the people, will constantly be aware of their own limitations, beware of haughtiness and impetuosity, be modest and prudent, cautious and conscientious, work more and study assiduously. They should be inspired with enthusiasm, courageously take on the heavy tasks entrusted to them by the party and be able to stand the new tests. They should set strict demands on themselves in their work, their lives and work style. I hope the newly promoted comrades will be better than we old comrades were, will be more capable than we old comrades, will be models in all respects, will become excellent leading cadres and will achieve excellent successes. The number of secretaries and standing committee members has been reduced, and each man is now in charge of more work. It is very important to maintain democratic centralism and to better concentrate everyone's wisdom and strength, including the wisdom and strength of the masses. The demands of the Party Central Committee on us are very high and the demands of the masses on us are also high. It is precisely with new expectations and hopes that the masses demand of the new leading group to bring about new achievements, to do better work in all undertakings of the autonomous region and to attain a new atmosphere and new developments.

There is a common saying: "Three piles support the bamboo fence, but one good fellow can help three-fold." Every leadership group requires the support of the vast number of cadres and the masses of the people. I hope

the cadres of all nationalities throughout our autonomous region and all members of the Communist Party will unite as one and make a concerted effort to support with concrete action the work of the new standing committee group of the party committee in our autonomous region, to implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and to struggle for the initiation of a new phase in the socialist modernization drive in our autonomous region.

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CSO: 4005/900

## NORTH REGION

### UNAUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY IN SHANXI CRITICIZED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] Our correspondent Wang Aisheng [3769 5337 3932] reports: The criticism that this newspaper published on 15 April under the heading "Organs Directly Under the Shanxi Provincial Authorities Must Rectify the Unauthorized Distribution of Public Property," was given extremely serious attention by the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501], deputy secretary Li Xiuren [2621 0208 0088] and other leading comrades. They immediately took decisive measures to resolutely investigate and deal with the matter and rectify conditions, and these measures have already been initially effective.

With regard to the unhealthy trend of unauthorized distribution of public property, Li Xiuren called three consecutive meetings between the latter part of April and the early part of May of the responsible personnel in the party committees (organizations) of organs directly under the provincial government and charged the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and the party committees of organs directly under the provincial government to dispatch officials to the Foreign Trade Bureau and other organs with serious problems to investigate and rectify matters. Units in the Foreign Trade Bureau and other offices, with leading cadres and party members taking the lead, immediately refunded the value of public property that had been distributed to them without authority, thereby assuring a breakthrough for the work of retrieving public property distributed without authority. Up to 22 May, the 128 cadres, staff and workers of the Provincial Foreign Trade Bureau, with the exception of 13 who were away on business or sick in hospital, have all fully refunded the illegally acquired amounts. The six corporations under the Provincial Foreign Trade Bureau are at present in the process of arranging refunds. The light industry and textile corporations, where unauthorized distribution had been severe, have also basically completed refunding. All the 473 cadres, staff and workers of the Provincial Coal Management Bureau, except 11 persons away on business, have refunded amounts equivalent to the public property that had been distributed to them without authority. Over 10 organs directly under the provincial government, among them the Chemical Industry Department, the Supply and Marketing Cooperative, the Commerce Department, the Grain Department, the Metallurgy Department, the Light Industry Department, the Textile Industry Department, with their leadership and party members taking the lead, are now examining

the unhealthy trend of unauthorized distribution of public property and are in the process of arranging refunds.

However, there are still some organs directly under the provincial government, which up to this day are not seriously, earnestly and actively rectifying the unhealthy trend of unauthorized distribution of public property. This attitude was sternly criticized by the leadership concerned in the provincial party committee, which pointed out: Everyone is equal before the law; party members too, are all equal before party discipline. Errors that have been committed must be set right. Anyone who persists in his errors and will not reform must be punished most severely.

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CSO: 4005/900

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI RIBAO ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION, IDEOLOGY

HK291432 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Zhou Yaguang [0719 7161 0342]: "Strengthen and Improve the Party's Ideological and Political Work and Promote the Construction of a Socialist Spiritual Civilization--Studying Deng Xiaoping's Discussion of Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" represents the assimilation of our party's experiences in restoring order out of chaos in ideological and political work. In the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," Comrade Deng Xiaoping maintains close links with reality and makes some pertinent and accurate comments on the strengthening and perfecting of the party's ideological and political work. All levels of party organizations throughout the province must organize party members, cadres, and the masses to study these comments and discussions and fully understand the position, content, tasks, and methods of the party's ideological and political work in this new period in history so that everyone may improve his understanding, correct his attitudes, and consciously overcome tendencies to ignore or not be able to carry out ideological and political work and in this way strengthen and perfect ideological and political work and promote the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization in our province.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in 1980: The socialist country that we are to construct must not only have a high degree of socialist material civilization, but also a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. During the construction of this spiritual civilization, we "must effectively strengthen and improve our party's ideological and political work," and by means of ideological and political work, we must "make a loud appeal to set examples in promoting" the communist spirit "among all the people and the youth so that it may become the central pillar of the PRC's spiritual civilization." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pp 323, 327.) This, then, illustrates the guiding role of ideological and political work in the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization.

The main role of ideological and political work is illustrated in the way it guarantees the true nature and direction of socialism in the construction of a spiritual civilization throughout the whole society. In basic terms, ideological and political work is the absorption into the masses and the



cadres of theories, principles, policies, and party lines drawn up under the guidance of the communist ideological system and the exertion of an extremely powerful ideological and political mobilizing role which inspires and raises the people's communist consciousness so that they consciously and willingly struggle for the communist cause. This work falls into the category of ideological construction and it is the leading element in cultural construction and the overall construction of a spiritual civilization. It is this work which ensures the true proletarian nature of our social sciences, literature, art, and education, which ensures that the natural sciences, hygiene, and sports serve the people and socialism, and which also ensures that the socialist spiritual civilization must and can only advance along the socialist road. If we take leave of the party's ideological and political work, then overall construction of a spiritual civilization will unavoidably slip into the twisted path of capitalism. We cannot deny that science, technology, education, and culture in some capitalist countries are very well developed, but these things are not within the grasp of the working people; instead, they are the tools of a few "millionaires" for extorting surplus labor out of the workers of their country and for plundering the peoples of colonies and semi-colonies. In ideological and political terms it is brimming with selfishness, pure striving for profit, all-round cheating, and mutual plotting and it gives off the foul stench of money, and these undisguised and blatant money relations smother everything else. We hardly need this kind of "spiritual civilization." The spiritual civilization that we must construct "not only will guide education, the sciences, and culture (this is absolutely inevitable), but will also guide communist ideology, ideals, beliefs, morals, and discipline as well as the revolutionary position and revolutionary principles and the comradely relations between people and so on." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 326.) In order to study, learn, and foster this revolutionary spirit, the whole party must strengthen ideological and political work.

The main role of the party's ideological and political work is also illustrated in the way in which it represents a powerful force in promoting the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization. Why is that in the climb to the peaks of science, culture, and knowledge and in the struggle to construct a socialist spiritual civilization, such heroic models and pioneers as Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu, Zhang Haidi, and Zhu Boru and others are able to show such surprising courage, uncommon willpower, and such a strong will to fight? It is because in their hearts and eyes burns the flame of communist ideals! The pursuit of these lofty ideals represents the inexhaustible, intentional driving force of these people. Thus, communist thinking does not and cannot arise spontaneously from amid the masses; instead, it depends on the party to carry out ideological and political work "to permeate inwards from outside" ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 1, p 247.) Only by strengthening the party's ideological and political work and constantly imbuing the masses with communist thinking can communism actually become the commonly pursued ideal of all the people, and, thus, can effectively encourage and inspire the people to construct a socialist spiritual civilization. If there is a divergence from the party's ideological and political work and from the infusion of communist thinking, then the construction of a socialist spiritual

civilization will inevitably become like water without a spring or a tree without roots and the motive force for development would be lost. Thus, Comrade Deng Xiaoping constantly stressed that "the party's leading bodies, apart from coming to grips with principles and policies and deciding the use of important cadres, should devote most of their time and energy to doing ideological and political work, doing work with the people and with the masses." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 324.) Of course, emphasizing the strengthening of ideological and political work does not in any way imply that we may ignore scientific and cultural education; instead, we should uphold both of them as a unified whole, upholding the use of the party's ideological and political work as a way of guiding and promoting cultural construction and the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization.

The strengthening of the party's ideological and political work is today of even greater and more pressing realistic significance. The negative affects on ideological and political work created as a result of the 10 years of internal chaos have still not been eradicated, while "leftist" ideological tendencies, worship of individuals, egoism, and anarchy are still imprisoning some people's minds. Beliefs in prerogatives, patriarchal behavior, prejudice against intellectuals, respect for boys and scorn for girls, and various other remnants of feudalist thinking left to us by history still play a role in every aspect of our social life in China today. The open-door policy and the development of the domestic commodity economy have meant that corrupting capitalist ideologies and lifestyles characterized by harming others for one's own profit, hedonism, and "looking at money" have already and are still corrupting our ranks. All of these things are seriously poisoning the people's thinking, undermining the party's work style, and polluting the general mood, even to an extent whereby in some areas there has been an emergence of such phenomena as trickery, buying and selling marriage, the stealing and selling of women, the driving up of prices, and the commercialization of spiritual commodities. In order to solve these problems and bring about a fundamental improvement in the party's style and the general social mood, in addition to enforcing the law on the small number of serious criminal elements, we must mainly depend on strengthening ideological and political work and propagating scientific communist theories and the party's lines, policies, and principles. The party's lines, principles, policies, and theories have already gripped the masses and must now be transformed into a mighty social force to combat and oppose the corruption of degenerate ideologies and to construct a socialist spiritual civilization.

The central core of the party's ideological and political work is the implementation of communist education. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that during the period of the new democratic revolution, the party was already steadfastly using the communist ideological system to guide its work and that after the entry into the period of socialism, some principles and policies of the state and the party were also drawn up under the guidance of communist ideology. From the time of Yanan to New China, were we not relying on communist ideology "to absorb people from all over the country and friendly people from abroad?" "Without communist ideology and without communist morals, how could socialism be constructed?" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 326.)

Communism, as a scientific ideological system which reflects the laws of social development, represented the fundamental interests of the proletarian classes and the working people. Consequently, in the past, today, and in the future it will always be the party's unswerving guiding ideology; it represents a powerful spiritual pillar for the party to attract and maintain popular morale, to support socialism and even the future edifice of communism. The great practice of communist ideology has been seen from the new democratic revolution to socialist modernized construction. This has determined that communist ideology must be the core of a socialist spiritual civilization. Only through communist education which brings about changes in our world views, can the people's ideological and political consciousness be raised in a fundamental way and, as a result, can they consciously add bricks and tiles to the communist edifice.

An important task in strengthening ideological and political work and carrying out communist education is the propagation and upholding of the four fundamental principles. In his work "The Tenets of Communism," Lenin said very clearly that "communism is a theory concerning the conditions of the emancipation of the proletariat." So, what then are the basic conditions for the present-day proletariat in China to realize the four modernizations? Comrade Deng Xiaoping believed that "the basic premise for the realization of the four modernizations is the upholding of the four fundamental principles in ideological and political terms." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 150.) During the 10 years of internal chaos, the "gang of four" fanned the flames of disorder, producing extreme leftist trends, and from this "leftism" the four fundamental principles were shaken and opposed, creating unprecedented disasters for the party and socialism. Even today these wicked people remain fresh in our memory. After the smashing of the "gang of four" and the destruction of the forbidden zones of "leftism," bourgeois liberalist tendencies emerged in society for a time, and thus there was suspicion of and opposition to the four fundamental principles from the right, with attempts to harm socialism, but luckily Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the central authorities made vigorous efforts to turn the tide and uphold the four fundamental principles. Finally, the course of socialism was steered out of the dark and began cutting a new wake as it surged into the vast ocean that is today's overall reforms. History tells us that the fundamental requirements for constructing socialist modernization and the concentrated evidence of the communist scientific system in ideological and political terms is the upholding of the socialist road, the upholding of the people's democratic dictatorship, the upholding of the communist party's leadership, and the upholding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. However, there are still some people today who have not come to understand this and they still consciously or unconsciously doubt, rock, and violate these principles. Thus, bold, assured, and accurate propagation and upholding of the four fundamental principles and "the drawing up of new and completely convincing proof" for them on the basis of an abundance of new facts "is an extremely important task, and this task is both an extremely important political and extremely important theoretical task." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 116.) This task will be extremely arduous work for ideological and political workers, and it will only be completed with highly creative labor.

We must reform work methods in ideological and political work. On the basis of the new characteristics of the new period, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that the basic tasks and the basic content of ideological and political work has not changed. However, the times are different and the conditions are different and the targets are different. This means that the way of solving problems is different too." [Quotation marks as published] ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 114.) During and for quite a long time before the "cultural revolution," our party's ideological and political work was carried out under the guidance of the erroneous principle of "taking class struggle as the key." In addition to this, the destruction wrought by Lin Biao and "the gang of four" meant that it was inevitable that the "leftist" flame was fanned in terms of the principles of methods. Thus, for example, various movements and encirclements as well as suppression were carried out in the name of "attacking everything for politics." Mistakes were exaggerated to the maximum, people framed, things became divorced from reality, talks became "falsified, big, and empty," the systemization of Mao Zedong Thought was cut apart and its scientific nature distorted. All of this greatly damaged the reputation of ideological and political work and weakened and, in some cases, even destroyed its fighting strength. If we do not change "leftist" methods, then we cannot strengthen ideological and political work. We must take note of and respect Comrade Deng Xiaoping's guiding spirit concerning "fully and accurately understanding Mao Zedong Thought," and we must actively set up conditions to carry out after-work training and systematic education for cadres and workers, gradually building up a fairly comprehensive communist ideological education system for cadres and workers. We should integrate ideological and political work with other specialized areas of work, placing communist education within such spheres of work as production, management, education, scientific research, readjustments, and reform. We must integrate the teaching of ideology and politics with the implementation of the principles of material benefits, paying great attention to and solving the people's livelihood problems. We should integrate the teaching of communist theory with all the various activities related to the construction of the two kinds of civilization, such as "the five stresses, the four points of beauty, and the three loves," "civilized villages," "the five good households," "home of the young militiamen," family planning, "shock worker in the new long march," "8 March Red Banner Bearers." Paths should be wider and styles more lively. No matter what style is adopted, all of them must involve the principles of seeking truth from facts and democratic equality. "We must not launch sieges and movements." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 345.) We should not bring about torrential rains or do things with "one sweep of the knife." Ideological and political work should merge into one with all the scientific areas of knowledge of Marxism such as philosophy, politics, economics, psychology, pedagogics, logic, aesthetics, and culture so that it becomes a comprehensive school of "spiritual engineering" for teaching people. Every ideological and political worker should thoroughly study relevant specialized areas of knowledge and grasp the art of teaching. Reports, speeches, articles, and heart-to-heart talks should all be aimed at the cadres' and the masses' ideological problems, and these ideological and political workers should be enthusiastic, intelligent, bright, and motivated

and should not be stern and somber when teaching. Of even greater importance is that all leading cadres and ideological and political workers be as good as their word and behave in an exemplary manner. "The more the party and the government carry out the various economic reforms and open-door policies, the more that party members, especially high-level responsible cadres in the party, should pay greater attention to and earnestly practice communist ideology and communist morals, for if we ourselves lose our spiritual weapons, how can we teach young people and how can we lead the country and the people in constructing socialism?" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 326.)

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee all levels of party organizations throughout the province have been steadfastly implementing the central authorities' and the provincial CPC's important directives concerning the strengthening of ideological and political work and a great deal of useful work has been done. This has thus guaranteed the victorious realization of the great historic improvement in our province and has promoted the construction of the two kinds of civilization.

However, the situation in our ideological and political work still does not correspond with what Comrade Deng Xiaoping has demanded or with the situation and tasks facing us. There is still a wide-spread existence of phenomena which show disregard for or inability to do ideological and political work. I believe that after all party organizations and party members throughout the province have thoroughly studied the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," then we may add to our achievements and overcome our shortcomings and consciously strengthen and improve ideological and political work, thus spurring the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization in our province onto a new stage.

CSO: 4005/1036

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI URGES STUDY OF DENG'S WORKS

HK260846 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Ma Wenrui [7456 2429 3843]: "Study 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' and Promote Modernization"--dated 10 July 1983]

[Text] On the occasion of the 62th anniversary of the founding of the great CPC, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has been publicly distributed. This is a major event in the political life of the people of the whole country. Party organizations at all levels of the province must organize the vast numbers of party members, cadres, and masses to seriously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." This will be of great significance in further deepening the ideological understanding of our party members, cadres and masses, appropriately carrying out the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, developing the favorable political and economic situation of our province, and promoting the socialist modernization program.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation in our party. In 1975, he was instructed to take charge of the day-to-day work of the party Central Committee, while the late Premier Zhou Enlai was seriously ill, and when the "gang of four" ran rampant and the party and state were in dire peril. Comrade Xiaoping regarded the interests of the party and people above everything else, heedless of his personal safety. He waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four" counterrevolutionary clique, effected a favorable turn in the work of the party and state in all fields, and brought hope for the people who were in a state of uncertainty, melancholy, and unrest. However, while he was ready to systematically correct the mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution," his work was interrupted by the so-called movement to "repudiate Deng and beat back the right deviation trend of reversing verdicts." From the twists and turns in this part of history, the party and people clearly witnessed Comrade Xiaoping's correct leadership. After the downfall of the "gang of four," under the demands of the party, the army, and the popular will, Comrade Xiaoping once again resumed his work. With his enriched leading experience accumulated in long-term revolutionary struggles and with far-sighted revolutionary courage, and scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts, he played a prominent steersman and policy-making role in reversing the adverse situation caused by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, in



correcting the abnormal state of hesitation in our party work affected by the mistakes committed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, and in formulating the great program for carrying out all-round construction in socialist modernization. He thus won respect from the whole party, army, and nation. Without Comrade Xiaoping's unswerving efforts and outstanding contributions and without such a leader, who enjoys popular support, working in the core of leadership of the CPC Central Committee and uniting the whole party, army, and nation, it would be impossible for our party to effect such a great historical change and we might even suffer setbacks. This is not exaggerating the role of any individual, but, while affirming the leading role of the party and masses in creating history, also fully affirms the contributions made by outstanding figures. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" includes important speeches and talks made from 1975 up to the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress in 1982. It is a theoretical weapon that guided the great historical change and also a brilliant record of this change. In the struggle of the party and people, it is also a treasure contributed by Comrade Xiaoping to Mao Zedong Thought.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is excellent material for conducting political and theoretical education among the cadres and masses. During the decade-long turmoil, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" defied leaders, feverishly advocated the personality cult, practiced dogmatism, and tightly bound the people's minds. After smashing the "gang of four," Comrade Hua Guofeng put forward the erroneous principle of "two whatevers," which continued to shackle the people's minds. At that time, bringing order out of chaos, arbitrating the right or wrong in history, redressing the unjust and wrong verdicts and framed cases were all neglected. It was difficult to take even one step forward. The people "wanted to march forward but hesitated; they wanted to say something but did not have the courage to say it aloud and clearly." Under such circumstances, Comrade Xiaoping dauntlessly launched and organized the movement for emancipating the minds throughout the party. He pointed out with careful consideration: "We must comprehensively and accurately realize Mao Zedong Thought" according to "the entire system" and "not from certain passages and words." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 40.) Aiming at the erroneous view of the "two whatevers," he sharply pointed out: Some comrades are talking of Mao Zedong Thought everyday, yet they have forgotten, abandoned, and even opposed Mao Zedong's seeking truth from facts, proceeding from practice, and integrating theory with practice, which is the fundamental viewpoint and method of Marxism. What is more, there are some people who regard those persisting in seeking truth from facts, proceeding from practice, and integrating theory with practice as committing a grave mistake. In essence, they believed it to be correct to copy, transfer, and apply the original wording of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong. Otherwise, it would be against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and against the spirit of the CPC Central Committee. Comrade Xiaoping maintained that one should "emancipate the mind, start the machinery of thinking, seek truth from facts, unite as one and look forward." This was approved by the CPC Central Committee and regarded as an important principle for our party at that period. Under Comrade Xiaoping's support, the third great ideological emancipation movement in the modern history of

China was launched throughout the party and nationwide, in the debate form of practice being the only norm of truth, with the content of eradicating superstitions and emancipating the mind, and aimed at reestablishing the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from practice, and integrating theory with practice. This movement fundamentally eliminated the mistakes of the "leftist" deviation, which occupied the dominant position within the party for years, and laid a solid foundation for formulating the correct line, principles and policies in the 3d Plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and henceforth. After studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we can comprehensively and profoundly realize this part of extraordinary history, know the progress of formulation and perfection of the party's major principles and policies, understand how the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Xiaoping seriously and conscientiously corrected the mistakes committed by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years, resolutely and firmly safeguarded Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role, and adhered to Mao Zedong Thought, thus straightening out the ideological line and raising our consciousness in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a good medicine that can cure the political and ideological diseases of those few comrades who are still bound by the "leftist" ideology or influenced by the liberal bourgeoisie, who still doubt the party's current policies, and who do not firmly believe the four cardinal principles.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a powerful weapon for promoting the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization. When Comrade Xiaoping started to take care of the work of the CPC Central Committee in 1975, he adopted a method that was applicable and effective at that time, and aiming at the disruption and sabotage caused by the "gang of four," he proposed to "take the three instructions as the key link," of which the core was to "promote the national economy." He said: By the end of the century, "we must build China into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology. The whole party and nation should strive to attain this great objective. This is taking the overall interest into account." (Ibid. p 4.) For this end, Comrade Xiaoping paid great attention to the reorganization of various work and held a series of important meetings to solve the problems in industry, agriculture, and the army. This was the great effort made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, at the time when the so-called "class struggle" was endlessly carried out, in order to shift the focus of the party's work onto the building of modernization. After the conclusion of exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the "gang of four," due to the efforts made by Comrade Xiaoping, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided to turn the focus of the whole party's work onto building socialist modernization. As Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: "This is the great turning point in the history of our country," and "this is the beginning of the development of a new historical stage." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 135.) He repeatedly emphasized that the building of socialist modernization represented the great, fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, determined the destiny of the state and nation, was the greatest political issue of the time, and also the main task for a fairly long historical period in future.



"Now we must be determined in consistently and unswervingly carrying out this work and, except in times of large scale wars, we must let all our work be centered on this focus without interference." (Ibid, p 213.) In carrying out the modernization program with Chinese characteristics, we must proceed from the realities in China. We should learn from foreign countries and draw on their experience. Nevertheless, we must not mechanically copy and apply foreign experience and models, but must blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Comrade Xiaoping also exhorted the whole party that in building a socialist country, we not only need a high level of material civilization, but also a high level of spiritual civilization. Spiritual civilization not only means developing education, science and culture, but also communist ideology, ideals, faith, morality, discipline and so forth. It is essential to continue to repudiate and combat all kinds of feudal influence in ideological and political respects inside and outside the party, resist and get rid of the infiltration and corrosion of bourgeois ideology, and strengthen communist ideological education and carry forward the spirit of patriotism. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Shaanxi Province has followed these policies formulated by Comrade Xiaoping and the CPC Central Committee, readjusted the national economy, carried out structural reform, and practiced various forms of production responsibility system. Agriculture has achieved a sustained overall upsurge, the entire industry has advanced constantly amid readjustment, education, science and cultural undertakings have been restored and developed, the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" have taken root in the hearts of the people, advanced figures and units with communist ideology have emerged in large numbers, and the mental outlook of the people is making a gratifying change. All these facts vividly prove that the important expositions by the CPC Central Committee on the building of spiritual and material civilization conform to the national condition of China and are brilliant examples of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China under new historical conditions.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has also provided the basic guiding ideology for improving and strengthening party leadership in the new historical period. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: In order to attain the four modernizations in China, it is imperative to ideologically and politically adhere to the four cardinal principles, that is, adhere to the socialist road, the proletarian dictatorship, party leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The core of the four cardinal principles is to adhere to party leadership. We must not doubt this principle. If we do so, China will go back to a state of division and confusion, and we will not be able to attain the four modernizations. In order to adhere to party leadership, it is necessary to improve the state of organization, leading work, and leadership system of the party. While summing up the bitter experience of mistakes committed by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years, Comrade Xiaoping said: "Comrade Mao Zedong made many good proposals. It was the existence of the abnormal system that pushed him toward the negative side." (Ibid., p 261.) Therefore, the leadership and organizational system is a fundamental, overall, stable, and protracted matter. Comrade Xiaoping insisted that the party and state leadership system should be resolutely

reformed. Politically, we must fully develop democracy so that it can be institutionalized and legalized. We must earnestly straighten out the practices of overconcentration of power, mixed function of party and government, and paternalism, and eliminate bureaucratism. Organizationally, we must abolish the system of longlife tenure of office of leading posts, boldly promote young talented people who have both professional knowledge and practical experience to various leading posts, and make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. Meanwhile, we must also earnestly transform the situation of overstaffed and overlapping organizations, indistinct duties incumbent on each person, and of many people being incompetent, irresponsible, and lacking energy, knowledge and efficiency in their work. We must reduce our staff and simplify the administrative organizations. Comrade Xiaoping emphatically pointed out, veteran comrades are the valuable treasure of the party and state. The most important task for them at present is to help the party organizations properly select and choose successors and make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. These are the strategic needs for revolution and construction, the most glorious and sacred duties of veteran comrades and the last opportunity for veteran comrades to make their historical contributions to the party. Recently, our party and state carried out a series of major reforms in the leadership system. The smooth succession of younger cadres to old ones is inseparable from Comrade Xiaoping's correct guidance. Comrade Xiaoping also made many profound expositions for strengthening the party's ideological building. These expositions and proposals will play a major guiding role in conducting party consolidation throughout the province.

In studying Deng's works, we must carry on the party's style of integrating theory with practice and deepen our understanding by linking it with our ideological thinking and practical work. We must conscientiously study Deng's works, and in particular, link it with the implementation of the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the current building of four modernizations and reform, with the building of spiritual and material civilization, and party consolidation which will be carried out very soon, and raise our ideological consciousness, clear up the confused ideas, and make great efforts to implement the grand program formulated by the 12th CPC Congress, creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our province.

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## NORTHWEST REGION

### NINGXIA RIBAO STRESSES UNITY, STRUGGLE

HK191104 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Shi Hang [4258 5300]: "Do Not Forget Unity and Struggle"]

[Text] The convention and complete success of the first sessions of the Sixth NPC and CPPCC was a happy event in the political life of the Chinese people. These two sessions were sessions of unity and democracy, and sessions to carry forward the revolutionary cause and to forge into the future. They will play a tremendous role and have a profound impact on the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilizations and the strengthening of the socialist democracy and legal system. We must conscientiously study and implement the spirit of these sessions, unite as one, and take concerted action to fight for the fulfillment of various tasks put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and the First Session of the Sixth NPC.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a great historical change has occurred in our country. A political situation of stability and unity has been developed day by day and the economic construction and other undertakings have got onto the right track of healthy development. The road to the prosperity, wealth, and happiness of our state and people has been opened up. However, since we are in a new period of historical transformation and are confronted with the unprecedentedly great and arduous historical task of building socialist modernization, we still have many difficulties. Some jobs have not yet been done satisfactorily. We must respond to the call of Comrade Hu Yaobang, "never forget unity and struggle, devote ourselves to the rejuvenation of China," further boost our revolutionary spirit, and work hard to strive for new and greater successes.

The construction of socialist modernization is a common cause of millions upon millions of people. We cannot easily achieve success unless the forces of the people of all nationalities throughout the country are mobilized and common efforts are made by the Chinese communists and people of all democratic parties and circles. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" pointed out: "The unity of the party and the unity between the party and the people are fundamental guarantees for carrying out the construction of socialist modernization and achieving new victories." There is a clear aim and a sound political and

ideological basis for the close revolutionary unity of the 1 billion Chinese people. This aim is to rejuvenate China; and the political and ideological basis is to adhere to the four basic principles. The great unity, which is achieved on the basis of the four basic principles for the rejuvenation of China, means strength and victory. It is a guarantee for building China into a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

Through our efforts over the past few years, a situation of unity and struggle has already been created and the great cause of rejuvenating China has already begun. However, we must also see that in our practical work and real life, some comrades have actually ignored unity and struggle, and some problems have occurred, which are obstructing the rejuvenation of China. For example, some comrades are still fettered by the "leftist" ideology and have been wrapped in misgivings in carrying out the party's line, policies, and principles. Some of them have even borne resentment against these policies and principles. Other people, who have been influenced by bourgeois liberalization, have questioned and negated the four basic principles. Some cadres and masses of people, whose revolutionary will has been waning, have been seeking ease and comfort and hankering after material benefits for themselves or have been pursuing immediate material interests for themselves or small groups of people, disregarding the long-term interests of the state, the collective, and the masses of people. In some departments and units, such malpractices as departmentalism, bureaucratism, and factionalism have developed and become serious. Comrade Hu Yaobang's 12-character instructions--"never forget unity and struggle, devote ourselves to the rejuvenation of China"--reflect the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation and the major problems in the current practical work. They are of important significance in our study of the documents of the two sessions and our work in all fields.

China can be rejuvenated only when the people have become united in their struggles. However, in order to mobilize and organize the broad masses of cadres and people in their struggle for the rejuvenation of China, it is first necessary to carry out among them education in communist ideas, prospects, and faith, so that they can really take as their unshirkable duties the realization of the grand targets put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress. When everyone thinks that he has a share of responsibility for the rejuvenation of China, then all of them will have a common ideal, target, and language. They will be able to take concerted action in their arduous struggles and study, live, and work in the way that Zhang Haidi and Zhu Boru have studied, lived, and worked. Secondly, it is necessary to firmly carry out, in light of realities, the party's line, policies, and principles as well as the plans, arrangements, and tasks put forward by the First Session of the Sixth NPC. All these policies and principles have reflected and taken into account both the immediate and long-term interests of the people of all nationalities, and have given due consideration to the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual. They form a basis for realizing unity in struggle. If we follow the party's policies and principles, we will certainly win the people's support, and the unity

will certainly be strengthened. Otherwise, both unity and the party's cause will be harmed. Thirdly, it is necessary to carry out criticism and self-criticism in a correct way and emphasize the importance of taking the interests of the whole into account and abiding by laws and discipline. The "leftist" trend of attempting to restore the wrong theories and policies during and before the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the rightist trend of bourgeois liberalization which runs counter to the four basic principles must be criticized through carrying out ideological struggles between the two lines, so that all unfavorable factors that obstruct unity and struggle can be eliminated. Lastly, it is necessary to encourage and educate all comrades to conscientiously remold their world outlook and to acquire a spirit of devotion in serving the people. In his speech at the First Session of the Sixth NPC, Comrade Peng Zhen said: "The construction of socialist modernization is a new and arduous cause. All cadres, workers, peasants, and intellectuals are required to make greater efforts in their studies, to remold their subjective world while changing the objective world, to continuously overcome their weak points and shortcomings, and to overcome the ideology of extreme-individualism and other erroneous ideologies that exist among some people." It is extremely important to follow these instructions and effectively do a good job in this respect so as to achieve unity in the struggle.

It is necessary to take effective measures in line with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress to rectify unhealthy tendencies and strive for a fundamental improvement of the party's work style so that every communist can become a model of unity and vanguard of struggles and, together with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, devote his all to the rejuvenation of China.

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## NORTHWEST REGION

### DENG WORKS UPHOLD, DEVELOP MAO THOUGHT

HK170536 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Shi Hang [4258 5300]: "Study in Practice, Uphold and Develop Mao Zedong Thought"]

[Text] "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has put forth and explained a number of important theoretical and practical problems of the party and state. It is a brilliant model of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the reality in China and guiding the four modernizations in China to march from victory to victory. Conscientiously studying the "Selected Works" is a matter of primary importance for strengthening the ideological building of the entire party, further unifying the thinking of the entire party on the basis of the guiding principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, enhancing our consciousness for implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, and creating a new situation in all fields of our work.

"Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has played an important role in ascertaining Comrade Mao Zedong's position in history, and in studying, uphold and developing Mao Zedong Thought. As everyone knows, following the Zunyi meeting and the rectification movement in Yanan, our party built up the leading position of Comrade Mao Zedong in the whole party, and decided that Mao Zedong Thought was the guide for all work of the party. In so doing, we won one great victory after another in revolution and construction. However, during the late 1950's and early 1960's, our party's appraisal of Comrade Mao Zedong and explanation of Mao Zedong Thought were divorced from reality. This gradually encouraged personality cult of Comrade Mao Zedong and developed the trends of regarding Mao Zedong Thought as dogma. During the 10 years of internal disorder, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques viciously tarnished the image of the revolutionary leader and distorted Mao Zedong Thought. They preached the so-called "every sentence carries more weight than ten thousand ordinary sentences" and "every sentence is the truth," causing great ideological confusion. During the 2-year period from the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique to the eve of convening the Third Plenary Session, due to the fact that main responsible comrade of the CPC Central Committee put forward the erroneous slogan of the "two whatevers," people's thinking was still shackled. As a result, our work stagnated. How to correctly appraise Comrade Mao

Zedong and treat Mao Zedong Thought is an important problem which our party should solve with any delay. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has paid very close attention to this matter, which is vitally connected with the overall situation of our party and state. He has made outstanding contributions to restoring the true face of Mao Zedong Thought, and played a great role in upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought in the new practice.

First of all, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has scientifically expounded the meaning of Mao Zedong Thought and cleared away ideological confusion in this respect. In a speech delivered in July 1979, he said: "It was Lin Biao who first confused our party's ideological line. The quotations which he published bulgarized and broke up Mao Zedong Thought. People were not allowed to accurately and comprehensively study and apply Mao Zedong Thought in order to ponder, put forth and solve problems." To counter the erroneous views of the "two whatevers," he stressed that we should accurately and comprehensively study and apply Mao Zedong Thought. After that, to criticize the erroneous theories of "correct Mao Zedong Thought" and "erroneous Mao Zedong Thought," he scientifically distinguished Mao Zedong Thought from the mistakes committed by Comrade Mao Zedong during his later years. Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out: "We should uphold the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and regard it as a guide of action. We should uphold and regard as our guide of action the scientific system based on these basic principles. There are some people who hold different views on this issue. To refute them, we must say that Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong committed various kinds of mistakes. But their mistakes did not belong to the scientific system based on the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought." This has cleared the dense fog over Mao Zedong Thought, enabling the entire party and people throughout the country to gradually grasp the true meaning of Mao Zedong Thought and defend its purity.

With the help of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other revolutionaries of the older generation, the entire party repeatedly discussed this issue. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" explicitly pointed out: "Mao Zedong Thought is Marxism-Leninism applied and developed in China; it constitutes a correct theory, a body of correct principles and a summary of the experiences that have been confirmed in the practice of the Chinese revolution, and a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the CPC. Many outstanding leaders of our party made important contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought, and they are synthesized in the scientific works of Comrade Mao Zedong." This has further defined the content of Mao Zedong Thought and illustrated its meaning, so that the comrades of the entire party and people throughout the country can have a unified understanding of Mao Zedong Thought, and has laid a scientific basis for upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought.

With regard to the problem of upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought, Comrade Deng Xiaoping resolutely and firmly carried out ideological struggle against "leftist" and rightist deviations and made efforts to push forward Mao Zedong Thought. He repeatedly stressed: "If a party, a country and a



nation proceed from bookishness, there will be an ossification of the minds and superstition will prevail. Under such circumstances, they will not be able to make progress and will lose their vitality. Such a party and country will perish." Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought develops in the process of practical struggle and we should on no account allow Mao Zedong Thought to stagnate at certain theoretical level. Therefore, while upholding Mao Zedong Thought, we should develop it. Only by upholding Mao Zedong Thought, can we develop it. Only by developing Mao Zedong Thought, can we uphold it. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's views on the importance and dialectical relationship between upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought are identical with his idea that seeking truth from facts is a key point of the Marxist ideological line. He made the following conclusion: "The essence of Mao Zedong Thought is seeking truth from facts." Therefore, we should not only value and uphold Mao Zedong Thought, but also develop it under the new historical conditions.

Practice is the source and motive force for the development of theory. The key to upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought lies in integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the great practice of realizing the four modernizations. We should test and develop truth in practice. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Carrying out an in-depth study of the new situation and new problems occurring in the process of realizing the four modernizations in China and providing answers which are of great guiding significance will be our theoretical workers' great contributions to Marxism. This will also mean that they truly hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought." The CPC Central Committee elected since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee has firmly inherited and studied the stand, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It has gone into the realities of life in various fields to systematically conduct investigation and study. It has been good in correctly carrying out criticism and struggle to curb erroneous trends. Under the new historical conditions and in the new and great practice, it has accumulated a number of new experiences and created a series of new theories to effectively promote Mao Zedong Thought. It has achieved marked results in leading people throughout the country to affect a great and historic change. As long as we keep on doing this for a long time, we will be able to guarantee that our cause victoriously marches along the track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has summed up our own historical experience in dealing with "leftist" and rightist erroneous ideological trends inside and outside the party. He has regarded the upholding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as an important content of the four upholds. This is a matter of profound significance in our country's socialist construction. He has repeatedly stressed: "Mao Zedong Thought was the banner of the Chinese revolution in the past. It will always be the banner of China's socialist construction and of the endeavor to oppose hegemonism. We will hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought and march forever." This is a scientific generalization of the practice of protracted revolutionary struggle and socialist construction, and reflects the fundamental interests of the people of various nationalities in our country. Now, the four basic principles



have been included in our country's constitution as our general guiding thought. They have become the common grounds for the unity and progress of the people of various nationalities throughout the country. They will fully ensure the smooth progress of socialist modernization. We firmly believe that with the creation of the new situation in socialist modernization, Mao Zedong Thought will increasingly strike root in the hearts of the people and shine forth more brightly than ever before.

CSO: 4005/1036

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS OPENS 17 JUL

HK290337 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "Solemn Opening of the Fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] The Fifth Ningxia Regional Party Congress solemnly opened in Yinchuan yesterday.

The congress is being held in the Yinchuan Hongqi theater. It is being attended by 396 deputies and 35 alternates.

The executive chairmen yesterday were Hao Tingzhao, Zhao Min, and Ma Yingliang.

Comrade Li Xuezhi delivered a work report on behalf of the fourth regional CPC committee, entitled "Resolutely Implement the Spirit of the 12th Party Congress, Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization in Ningxia." The report was in five parts: 1) a review of the past 5 years, and the tasks for the new period; 2) improve economic results and speed up economic development; 3) strive to build socialist spiritual civilization and socialist democracy; 4) implement the party's policies on nationalities and religion, and strengthen the unity of nationalities; 5) strengthen the building of the party and bring into full play the party's role as the core of leadership.

In the first part of the report, Comrade Li Xuezhi said: The fourth regional party congress was held 5 years ago in April 1978. These have been 5 years of victorious advance while bringing order out of chaos, and of achieving the great historic change; they have been 5 years of scoring great achievements in breaking down the old and creating the new while carrying out reforms.

In the second part of the report, Comrade Li Xuezhi said: The 12th Party Congress proposed the strategic aim of quadrupling total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century. We must work hard to develop an economy suited to the characteristics of Ningxia, continually improve economic results, and strive for relatively high growth rate. The general idea is: By the end of the century we should strive to raise total

industrial and agricultural output value from 2.16 billion yuan in 1980 to about 8.7 billion yuan in the year 2000, rising at an annual average of 7.2 percent. He said that, in order to achieve this target, we must succeed in the following respects: Further relax the policies and actively carry out reforms of the economic setup; continue to do a good job in economic readjustment and gradually build an economic structure suited to the characteristics of Ningxia; actively promote technical progress, and build economic development on the foundation of advanced science and technology; strictly control the scale of capital construction, and concentrate finance and material to ensure the key construction projects.

In the third part of his report, Comrade Li Xuezhi said that to strive to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization while building a high degree of socialist material civilization is an important strategic guiding principle of the party. Comrade Li Xuezhi spoke on four issues in this part of the report: 1) Do a good job of ideological building, centered on communist ideology; 2) Make vigorous efforts to develop science, education, culture and so on, and promote cultural building; 3) Seriously implement the policies on intellectuals and bring into full play their important role in building the two civilizations; 4) Develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system.

In the fourth part of his report, Comrade Li Xuezhi said that Hui account for 31.7 percent of the region's population. Seriously implementing the party's policy on autonomy of nationality regions, ensuring the rights of the Hui as masters of the house, and continually strengthening socialist nationality relations of equality, unity, and mutual assistance are of particularly great importance for accomplishing political, economic, and cultural development and prosperity in our region. Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction that economic development should be assigned the primary position in nationality work has grasped the main contradiction in the nationality regions and pointed out the orientation for doing a good job in nationality work. Both minority-nationality and Han comrades must, in their work, first establish the viewpoint of economic development, embrace the strategic idea that economic work comes first, and summon up great resolve and make great efforts to promote the economy in the minority-nationality regions. He said that, to this end, it is essential to do a good job in the following aspects: Seriously implement the policy on autonomy of nationality regions and cultivate, select, and promote nationality cadres; carry out extensive education in the great unity of nationalities; and carry out the party's policies on religion in an all-round and correct way.

In the fifth part of his report, Comrade Li Xuezhi said that strengthening the building of the party is the fundamental guarantee for implementing the line, principles, and policies of the Central Committee, creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our region, and accomplishing the great target set for the end of the century. He spoke on five aspects of this work: 1) Put the party's democratic centralism on a sound basis and strengthen party discipline; 2) reform the leadership structure and the cadre system, and make the cadre force revolutionized, younger,

better educated, and more specialized; 3) strengthen education for party members, and carry out party rectification in a planned and measured way; 4) strengthen the party's work [?] the workers and peasants, and bring closer ties between the party and the masses; 5) improve leadership style and standards.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said in conclusion: Our cause is great and our future is bright; we are full of confidence in victory. We can and will achieve our aims. The party organizations and members throughout the region must unite still more closely around the CPC Central Committee, work in concert with the people of all nationalities, and make unremitting efforts to build a new Ningxia with solidarity and friendship between all nationalities and common prosperity and affluence.

CSO: 4005/1036

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA CPC COMMITTEE NOTICE ON DENG'S WORKS

HK280943 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 83 p 1

[Notice issued by CPC Committee of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region on 13 July 83 entitled "Conscientiously Propagating and Studying the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] The publication and distribution of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping (1975-1982)" is a major event in the political life of the people of all the nationalities in our country. The "Selected Works" show how Comrade Deng Xiaoping made strenuous efforts in waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four" and how he played the policymaking role and made an outstanding contribution in guiding the whole party to set things right and in the course of effecting the great historical change. By conscientiously propagating and studying the "Selected Works," we can further understand the party's history during the period of the great turning point, realize the origin and development of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, recognize the main content and guarantee for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, know the new achievements of our party in adhering to and developing Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions, and make ideological preparation for the overall party rectification that will be conducted very soon during this autumn and winter. The "Selected Works" is of great theoretical significance, of indelible historical significance, and of profound immediate guiding significance. Therefore, we must do a good job in the study and propagation of the "Selected Works."

To this end, the autonomous regional CPC committee has the following requirements:

1. Party committees at all levels must attach great importance to, and earnestly organize all party members and cadres, particularly leading cadres at and above county and regimental levels, to conscientiously study the "Selected Works." They must profoundly realize the great significance, basic ideology, and essence of the "Selected Works" and, through their study, deepen their understanding of the party's line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, politically and ideologically keep in unity with the CPC Central Committee,

raise their consciousness in implementing the line of the 12th CPC National Congress, and make contributions to the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

2. While studying the "Selected Works," it is essential to adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice. On the basis of seriously reading and profoundly comprehending its ideological content and linking it with one's own thinking and practical work, we must review the experiences since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, draw lessons, eliminate all kinds of erroneous understanding, clear up all muddled ideas, and firmly unify our thinking with the Marxist line set forth by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress.

3. In the latter half of this year, cadres at all levels must focus their attention on studying the "Selected Works." As the "Selected Works" is rich in content, we must lay stress on studying and comprehending the basic ideology of adhering to and developing Mao Zedong Thought and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the latter 6 months of the year, it is necessary to clarify emphatically the understanding in the following aspects: 1) Concentrate financial and material resources so as to ensure the construction of key projects; 2) the necessity of reform and principles and policies; 3) persist in simultaneously carrying out the building of spiritual and material civilization; and 4) party building and rectification. Through study and deliberation on the above four topics, we must raise our ideological understanding to a higher plane, promote the work in all fields, and ensure the smooth progress of the overall party rectification work which will commence very soon.

4. The method of study should be conducted in a variety of ways. Party and cadre schools at all levels should regard the "Selected Works" as an important course of study and concentrate the study for a period of time. As for the cadres at their posts, all localities and departments should work out their own plans and conduct their study either in groups by self-study, or by attending study classes by rotation, or by adopting other effective measures. Whatever method is adopted, we must strengthen leadership, stress results, and not let things drift.

5. Propaganda departments of the party committees at all levels should organize their forces and do a good job in the guidance and propagation work. Press units, broadcasting stations, and all social science periodicals should organize the writing of articles and publish guidance articles in newspapers and periodicals. They must also report the developments and experience of the study carried out at various localities in due course.

At present, the work in all fields is in full swing. Leading cadres at all levels must make overall arrangements, promote and guide the reform with the study drive, and do a better job in all fields of work.

The progress, experience, and problems in the study drive in all localities must be timely reported to the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee.

## NORTHWEST REGION

### QINGHAI MEETING SETS OUT GOVERNMENT REFORMS

HK180615 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Summary] The second meeting of the Sixth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded yesterday. The meeting heard and discussed a provincial government report on structural reform of the provincial organs and a report on agriculture and animal husbandry in the first half of the year. It adopted a resolution on the structural reform of the provincial government and a resolution approving supplementary provisions of the PRC marriage law in Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture.

In accordance with the recommendation of Governor Huang Jingbo, the meeting appointed (Yang Shengzhi) director of the provincial Planning Committee; (Cai Dan) director of the provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee; (Yang Jingfu) director of the provincial Commerce Department; (Liu Shengquan) director of the provincial Broadcasting and Television Department; and (Wang Chu) director of the provincial urban and rural construction and Environmental Protection Department.

The meeting also discussed the problem of schooling for secondary and primary school students in the Xining area. The comrades held: "At present quite a large number of primary and junior secondary school graduates are unable to go on to higher education. This is a very big problem. The government at all levels, and especially the leading comrades, must pay further attention to this. We hope that government at all levels, while grasping the development of primary education as an important task, will get on with restructuring secondary education, develop vocational and technical education in a planned way, and also increase investment in education as much as possible. It is necessary to tap the potentials of the existing schools and mobilize organs, factories, mines, enterprises, undertakings, units, and social forces of all sectors to develop more education opportunities, so that more young people and juveniles can go on to higher education."

The meeting also discussed current social order. It held: "At present there are many loopholes existing in social order work. Measures for tackling problems in a comprehensive way have not been put on a sound enough basis, but action against criminals is not effective enough. We hope the government at all levels and the public security organs, procuratorates and courts will further step up political and legal work." They

should closely cooperate to deal hard blows at criminals, and mete out the appropriate punishment. The meeting said: "We must mobilize the forces of the whole of society to struggle against criminal elements who sabotage social order."

Standing Committee Chairman Song Lin spoke at the end of the meeting. Vice Chairman Wang Wenying, Yang Xilin, Qiang Jianhua, Xiarong Cabu, Xie Caofeng, Ma Wending, Yang Wenjin, Wei Jinde, and Yang Maojia attended.

The meeting's resolution on the structural reform of the provincial government made the following points:

"1. We agree that the provincial government should streamline, abolish, or amalgamate units as follows: Abolish the economic committee, the agriculture and animal husbandry committee, and the finance and trade office, and establish the Qinghai Provincial Financial and Economic Committee. Amalgamate the provincial capital construction committee and environmental protection bureau, and set up the Qinghai Provincial Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Department. Amalgamate the provincial labor bureau, personnel bureau, and establishment committee, and set up the Qinghai Provincial Labor and Personnel Department. Abolish the provincial foreign trade bureau and establish the Qinghai Provincial Department for External Economic Relations and Trade. Abolish the provincial broadcasting affairs bureau and establish the Qinghai Provincial Broadcasting and Television Department. Amalgamate the provincial commerce department and the food department, and set up the Qinghai Provincial Commerce Department. Amalgamate the provincial metallurgical industry bureau, coal industry bureau, and petrochemical industry bureau, and set up the Qinghai Provincial Heavy Industry Department. Amalgamate the provincial machine-building industry bureau and the provincial agriculture and animal husbandry machinery bureau, and set up the Qinghai Provincial Machine-Building Industry Department. Amalgamate the provincial culture bureau and the publishing administrative bureau, and set up the Qinghai Provincial Culture Department. Abolish the provincial government's culture and education office.

"2. After the readjustment and restructuring of the provincial government, there will be 31 committees, departments and bureaus. These are: the provincial planning committee; the provincial financial and economic committee; the provincial science and technology committee; the provincial nationalities affairs committee; the provincial physical culture and sports committee; the provincial family planning committee; the provincial public security department; the provincial civil affairs department; the provincial judicial department; the provincial finance department; the provincial commerce department; the provincial department for external economic relations and trade; the provincial agriculture and forestry department; the provincial animal husbandry department; the provincial water conservancy department; the provincial urban and rural construction and environmental protection department; the provincial heavy industry department; the provincial machine-building industry department; the provincial light and



textile industry department; the provincial communications department; the provincial labor and personnel department; the provincial culture department; the provincial broadcasting and television department; the provincial education department; the provincial public health department; the provincial statistics bureau; the provincial material supply bureau; the provincial prices bureau; the provincial auditing bureau; the provincial industry and commerce administrative bureau; and the provincial government's general office."

3. The provincial government should do a good job in this reorganization work, and reduce the personnel to the minimum.

CSO: 4005/1036

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI CIRCULAR ON STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

HK250340 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular yesterday on studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The circular said: The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a brilliant work of the period of the great historic change. It is a new result of the party's upholding and developing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the new historical conditions. Apart from its indelible historic significance, this treatise is also of major guiding significance for China's current and future socialist construction. Seriously studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" represents an important ideological preparation for the imminent all-round party rectification. The party members and cadres throughout the province must assiduously study this book, to enhance their level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and strengthen the whole party's ideological unity, so as to better implement the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and promote the prosperous development of socialist modernization in our province.

In accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee circular calling on the whole party to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the Central Propaganda Department's views on study arrangements, the provincial CPC committee has made specific arrangements for study in connection with the practical situation in the province. The circular said: In the 6 months from now to year end, the party committees at all levels must organize the party members and cadres to study the book in a planned way. It is first necessary to organize study for leading party-member cadres at and above county and regimental levels. They should study in groups and batches at book-reading classes, each class lasting 2 weeks. By the end of the third quarter, all leading cadres at and above county and regimental levels should have carried out concentrated study of the main contents of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Party-member cadres of organs at and above commune-level and of enterprises, undertakings, and units should combine study at ordinary times with brief rotational training. Book-reading classes should be held where possible. In this way they will be able to spend a concentrated period of time in study. Units that find it difficult to organize book-reading classes should ensure that a certain amount of time is devoted to study. Study should be mainly self-study. The necessary discussion should also be organized. Leading party-member cadres should

give the necessary guidance reports to party members and cadres in connection with their own study experiences and with the reality of their areas and departments. It is also necessary to seriously organize and lead study by non-party cadres.

The party and cadre schools at all levels must list the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a major content of their study in the second half of the year. The party's propaganda departments, theory study departments, newspapers, and publications must regard publicity and study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as the focal point in propaganda work in the second half of the year and organize the writing of articles to expound on the rich ideological and theoretical contents of the book, and help the party members and cadres to study the book well.

The circular stressed: It is essential to uphold the principle of linking theory with reality in studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." On the basis of seriously reading the book and profoundly appreciating its ideological and theoretical contents, it is necessary to sum up experiences and lessons in connection with the reality of one's own thinking and work, overcome all kinds of erroneous ideas and muddled viewpoints, and further enhance spontaneity to implement the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and the 12th Party Congress and to maintain political unity with the Central Committee. In particular, in connection with the current situation and tasks, it is necessary to concentrate on studying and appreciating the basic idea of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In the second half of the year, it is necessary to concentrate on solving problems of understanding in the following four respects: 1) Concentrate finances and materials to ensure key construction work; 2) on the necessity of reform and the principles and policies for this work; 3) persist in simultaneously building material and spiritual civilization; 4) party building and rectification.

Through study, the whole party's level of ideological theory and policy should be greatly enhanced and all work should forge ahead, to ensure the smooth unfolding of the imminent all-round party rectification.

The circular also demanded that party-member cadres at and above county and regimental levels seriously read the whole book. The principal leading cadres of party and government organs at and above county-level can continue to adopt the method of organizing central study groups; they should strictly follow the demands of the central circular, study ahead of the others and take the lead in study.

CSO: 4005/1036

## NORTHWEST REGION

### NINGXIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SECOND MEETING

HK181542 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "The Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Holds Its Second Plenary Session to Study, Publicize, and Implement the Spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC"]

[Text] The second plenary session of the fifth regional people's congress standing committee was held in Yinchuan from 4 to 6 July.

The main purpose of the meeting was to relay and implement the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC. The participants listened to and discussed the report on the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC relayed by Ma Qingnian, head of the regional delegation attending the First Session of the Sixth NPC and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; and studied and discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on government work and other documents. The meeting approved the "Resolution of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress on Studying, Publicizing, and Implementing the Spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC," calling on the cadres at various levels and the people of all nationalities throughout the region to conscientiously study and publicize the important documents of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, profoundly understand the spirit of the documents, reach a common understanding, strengthen their confidence, be of one heart and one mind, unite as one, and strive to achieve the various tasks laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and the First Session of the Sixth NPC.

The meeting also examined and discussed the "Report on the Educational Work in Our Region" delivered by Liu Zhenguo, head of the regional education department; the "Report on Work Toward Intellectuals in Our Region" delivered by Xing Shangui, head of the regional labor and personnel department; and the "Report on Physical Training Work in Our Region" delivered by Guo Enshan, director of the regional physical culture and sports commission; and approved the "Resolution of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress on Speeding Up the Development of Educational Undertakings," the "Resolution of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress on Further Strengthening Work Toward Intellectuals;" and the "Resolution of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress on Further Strengthening Physical Training Work."

The meeting also approved some appointments and dismissals.

Comrade Ma Qingnian presided over and spoke at the meeting. Vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee, including Zhang Junxian, Ma Youde, Huang Zhizhong, Ding Yimin, Li Shumin, Guo Wenju, Peng Linbo, and Liang Feibiao, attended the meeting.

Provincial Chairman Hei Poli, Vice Chairmen Li Yunhe and Ma Tengai, responsible persons of the regional higher people's court and people's procuratorate and the relevant departments of the regional government, as well as the responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees in various cities and counties (districts) and the responsible persons of various commissioner's offices also attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

CSO: 4005/1036

## NORTHWEST REGION

### NINGXIA HOLDS MEETING ON NPC SESSION'S SPIRIT

HK180720 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "Standing Committee of the Fifth Regional People's Congress Hold Cadre Meeting to Relay the Spirit of First Session of the Sixth NPC"]

[Text] On the morning of 4 July, the standing committee of the regional people's congress held a rally in the Hongqi theater in Yinchuan to relay the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC. It called for the people of all nationalities throughout the region to go into prompt action in responding to the calls of the NPC session, to work hard for implementing the resolutions adopted by the session, and to strive for outstanding achievements in advancing construction in all fields in our region.

Ma Qingnian, chairman of the standing committee of the regional people's congress and head of the regional deputation to the NPC session, made a report at the rally to relay the NPC session's spirit. Leading comrades of the regional CPC committee, the standing committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government, and the regional CPPCC committee, together with responsible comrades from various democratic parties and people's organizations and cadres at and above the bureau level in organs directly subordinate to the regional authorities, attended the meeting.

Comrade Ma Qingnian's report was divided into three parts: 1) The general situation and the great historical significance of the NPC session; 2) the main contents and basic spirit of the session; and 3) opinions about the relaying and implementation of the NPC session's spirit. He said: The First Session of the Sixth NPC was a grand meeting of great historical significance which has attracted worldwide attention. The session was very successful. It elected and decided on new state leaders and formed a new state leadership. It also deliberated and approved a series of reports and resolutions. From beginning to end, the session was filled with the spirit of "uniting as one to struggle for China's prosperity." Through earnest summing-up of experience in the past 5 years, the session established a clearer guiding principle for our country's economic work. This is of great guiding significance for consolidating and developing the excellent situation at present in all fronts and for continuing to promote construction in all fields. The election of and decision on the new state leaders by the session also represent the wishes of the people of all nationalities

and embody the party central leadership's strategic plan of building "three echelons" in the leadership. This provides a reliable organizational guarantee for the healthy development of our socialist cause.

In his report, Comrade Ma Qingnian called for the people of all nationalities throughout the region and cadres at all levels to earnestly study documents of the session and to publicize the session's spirit. He said: All localities, departments, and units should arrange some time and organize cadres and the masses to study Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report and Chairman Peng Zhen and President Li Xiannian's important speeches at the session. It is necessary to link the study of the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC with the study and propaganda of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, with the study and implementation of the new constitution, and with the study and propaganda of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Through the study and publicity of the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, we should further mobilize the people of all nationalities throughout the region to struggle for the development of the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. The people of all nationalities throughout the region should, under the leadership of the party, strengthen the unity between workers, peasants, and intellectuals, strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and strengthen the unity between all nationalities. They should earnestly implement the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, beef up their confidence, boost their spirits, unite as one, and work hard so as to create outstanding work achievements in promoting the development of our region's socialist cause in all fields.

CSO: 4005/1036

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA CONGRESS ELECTS LEADING BODIES

OW280909 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Article by Central Broadcasting Station reporter Pan Mengyang and XINHUA reporter Wang Machang]

[Text] Yinchuan, 25 Jul (XINHUA)--The Fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Congress ended in Yinchuan on 22 July. It called on party members of all nationalities throughout the autonomous region to earnestly study "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" with the region's actual situation in mind and be ideologically prepared for the full-scale party consolidation to be carried out this fall and winter.

Through democratic election, the congress produced the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and its advisory and discipline inspection commissions. At their respective plenary sessions, the regional party committee and the two commissions elected the following leading members:

Secretary of the regional party committee: Li Xuezhi; deputy secretaries: Hei Boli (Hui), Hao Yanzao (Hui), Li Yunhe, Shen Xiaozeng; standing committee members: Zhao Min [6392 2404], Liu Guofan [0491 0948 5400], Ma Sizhong (Hui), Cai Zhulin [5591 4554 2651].

Chairman of the advisory commission: Xue Hongfu; vice chairman: Shi Yulin.

Secretary of the discipline inspection commission: Wen Li (Hui); deputy secretaries: Ma Yanrong [7456 1693 2837], Yu Chengjiu [0060 4453 0046], Ma Shuxiang [7456 2885 4382].

CSO: 4005/1036



## NORTHWEST REGION

### LI ZIQI SPEAKS AT OPENING OF WOMEN'S CONGRESS

HK280947 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Summary] The seventh Gansu Provincial Women's Congress opened in Lanzhou this morning. Some 800 representatives of women of 11 nationalities from all fronts throughout the province attended the congress in the hall of the provincial people's government. (Liang Xinhui), a responsible comrade of the provincial Federation of Women, delivered the opening speech. Representatives from the provincial military district, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial Science and Technology Association, and the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles gave congratulatory speeches. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Lanzhou PLA units, and the provincial military district attended today's congress.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi spoke at the congress. In his speech, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, he extended cordial greetings to the deputies present at the congress and to the women working on all fronts. He said: "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, women throughout the province have made important contributions toward building socialist material and spiritual civilization. A large number of people of ability have emerged from among women."

Li Ziqi went on to say: "Owing to historical reasons and backward production, women's cultural, scientific, technological, economic, and management levels in our province are very low. It is not only disadvantageous to modernization but also seriously affects the emancipation of women. Therefore, heightening women's scientific and cultural levels is an extremely urgent task." He encouraged women to study hard to endeavor to master modern scientific and cultural knowledge. He emphatically pointed out: "Protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children is a key link in creating a new situation in the women's emancipation drive. We must strengthen education in the socialist legal system and use the weapon of the law to strike severe blows at the criminal activities of encroaching upon the legal rights and interests of women and children. We must mobilize the forces in all quarters to whip up a strong social public opinion to oppose attaching more importance to men but less to women and to advocate equality of men and women. All CPC and CYL members and cadres throughout the province must take the lead in respecting women and protecting women and children and strive to cultivate a fine atmosphere of showing concern for and respecting women."

CSO: 4005/1036

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG CPPCC CALLS FOR STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

HK290604 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The study committee of the regional CPPCC recently issued a circular on earnestly studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," calling on the CPPCC at all levels to seriously organize CPPCC members of various nationalities and circles to study "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and to treat it as an important task in the present period.

The circular emphatically pointed out: While studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we must carry forward the good study style of integrating theory with practice and must, on the basis of intensively reading the works, closely connect it with the reality of our ideology and work, sum up experiences and bitter lessons, and further raise our consciousness in implementing the line, guiding principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Meanwhile, we must integrate the study of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" with the study of the documents of the 12th CPC congress, the documents of the 1st session of the 6th NPC and the 1st session of the 6th CPPCC, and the manuscripts of Chen Yun. We must also integrate the study of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" with quietly immersing ourselves in hard work and successfully fulfilling our own tasks, thus further creating a new situation in the work of people's political consultation.

The regional CPPCC has made a decision to run, in the near future, two classes attended by the regional CPPCC standing committee members in Urumqi on studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

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NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI LEADER STRESSES IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK280537 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Speaking at the second Shaanxi provincial discipline inspection work conference, which opened on 26 July, provincial CPC committee Secretary Li Xipu stressed: The party organizations and leading cadres at all levels must do very well in handling the relationship between improving party work style and grasping other work. They must fully understand that the smooth progress of all reforms and of production and construction can only be guaranteed and promoted by improving party work style. We must resolutely correct the erroneous view that production or other work will be held up if party work style is grasped.

Comrade Li Xipu pointed out, after affirming the province's notable achievements in improving party work style: At present certain units, busy with structural reform, have relaxed the work of inspecting and handling major economic cases. This situation must be rapidly changed. He demanded that party organizations and members throughout the province seriously sum up the experiences and methods in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. In accordance with the favorable conditions for doing a good job in this work and the problems that need solving, they must concentrate on solving the outstanding problems in unhealthy party work style, and continually sum up and develop experiences in this respect.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK100603 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Summary] The second meeting of the fourth regional people's congress standing committee concluded on 9 July after 6 days in session. Vice Chairmen Pagbalha Geleg Namgya and Li Benshan presided at the 9 July meeting. Also present were vice chairmen Shengqin Luosang Jianzan, Buduoji, Lang Jie, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, and Peng Zhe, and 20 committee members were also present. The meeting adopted resolutions on studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the first session of the Sixth NPC, on the establishment of a supervisory committee, legal system committee, and credentials committee under the regional people's congress standing committee, and on trial regulations for public health administration and urban greening in Lhasa City.

The meeting appointed Shengqin Luosang Jianzan director of the regional people's congress standing committee's supervisory committee, with (He Mu) and (Xie Langtao) as deputy directors. Peng Zhe was appointed director and (Yang Shiju) and (Ye Jincai) deputy directors of the legal system committee. Cao Xu was appointed director and Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji deputy director of the credentials committee.

The meeting also made the following appointments in the regional government: (Ban Zeng) to be director of the Cultural Bureau; (Luosang Xinba) to be director of the Broadcasting and Television Bureau; (Zuolang Daji) to be director of the Xizang branch of the People's Bank of China; and (Pin Keng) to be director of the Agricultural Reclamation Department.

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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA CPC CONGRESS ELECTS NEW LEADING BODIES

HK280845 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 83 p 1

[XINHUA report by central people's broadcasting station reporter Pan Mengyang [3382 1125 7122] and XINHUA reporter Wang Mancang [3769 3355 3318]: "Ningxia Regional CPC Congress Elects New Leading Bodies"]

[Text] Yinchuan, 25 Jul (XINHUA)--The Fifth CPC Congress of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has elected new leading bodies through democratic voting.

The regional CPC committee includes Li Xuezhi as secretary, Hei Boli (Hui), Hao Tingzao [6787 1694 5679] (Hui), Li Yunhe and Shen Xiaozeng as deputy secretaries, and Zhao Min [6392 2404], Liu Guofan [0491 0948 5400], Ma Sizhong (Hui), and Cai Zhulin [5591 4554 2651] as members of the standing committee.

The advisory committee has Xue Hongfu as chairman and Shi Yulin as vice chairman.

The discipline inspection committee has Wen Li [2429 0500] (Hui) as secretary and Ma Tingrong [7456 1694 3837], Yu Chengjiu [0060 4453 0046], and Ma Shuxiang [7456 2885 4382] as deputy secretaries.

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NORTHWEST REGION

POPULATION EDUCATION TRAINING COURSE BEGINS

HK061012 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Summary] The first national training course for teachers on population education held its opening ceremony in Xian yesterday. The training course is run by the Shaanxi Educational Institute, as mandated by the Ministry of Education in accordance with an accord concluded between the Chinese Government and the UN Fund for Population Activities.

"At the opening ceremony, (Qian Jiashou), deputy director of the provincial Population Society, pointed out: It is the first time for China to run such a training course. The aim is to enhance the level and ability of teachers regarding population education and to promote the development of our country's population education."

Meanwhile, three officials of the UN Fund for Population Activities also spoke at the ceremony. They paid high tribute to China's population education and family training work. They said that the UN Fund for Population Activities had signed an agreement on 20 projects with China. The training course is one of the projects.

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